LICENCED,

Jan. 19.
167$\frac{7}{1}$.

Roger L'Eſtrange.

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Roger L'Eſtrange.

THE ART OF WAR,

And the way that it is at preſent practiſed in *FRANCE*.

TWO PARTS.

Wherein the Duties and Functions of all the Officers of Horſe and Foot, Artillery and Proviſions, from the General of the Army to the Private Souldier, are treated of: With the Method of Conducting Armies, Encamping, Beſieging and giving of Battel: As alſo an account of all Offices and Charges; and the Names of the Towns, Places, Citadels, Caſtles and Forts where the moſt Chriſtian King keeps Garriſon; with the general and particular Terms of War.

Written in *French* by *Louis de Gaya* an expert Officer of the *French* Army, and Dedicated to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Tranſlated for publick Satisfaction and Advantage.

LONDON,
Printed for *Robert Harford*, at the Sign of the *Angel* in *Cornhil* near the *Royal Exchange*, 1673.

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THE Author's Preface TO THE READER.

IN all Ages there has been War, and according to the manner of making it, the Rules and Maxims thereof have been changed: those that are in use at present are different from what was in practice in former Ages, and all the Authors that have treated of that Subject, are

almoſt of no uſe at all. You have here a ſhort inſtruction of the manner how it is made at preſent, according as I have ſeen it practiſed in theſe laſt Campagnes, which I preſent to all the Nobility and Gentry, who have alwayes reckoned it their honour to carry Arms for the King, and the glory of their Country: if they who begin that glorious profeſſion can learn any thing thereby, I ſhall think my time and pains very well employed.

THE

THE Translator's Advertisement TO THE READER.

THey who best understand the Art of War, know that the way which the *French* take at present, is in very many things different from the practice of other Nations, and especially of *England*; particularly in the Names and Offices of the Commanders of an Army, and the way of Training and Exercising of Souldiers. The designe of the Translator then being to give in *English* the Art of War

as it is now practised in *France*, which an expert and industrious Gentleman of that Country thought fit to observe, and digest into a Book Dedicated to the King; he hopes that those who understand the Military Art, will not take it amiss if they meet with several Names, and Words of Command which are not truly *English*; his purpose being to Translate intelligibly what the *French* observe, and not to instruct the *English* in their own Trade. For that end, that he might not step *ultra crepidam*, he has taken care to inform himself both by Gentlemen who have served in the *French* Army, and by skilful Souldiers of this Nation, of several terms of Art, which they

they thought fit ſhould be turned as near to the *French* Idiom and Way, as poſſibly could be done, without rendring them obſcure or inſignificant to the intelligent Reader.

The more difficult terms of Fortification and War, which are for the moſt part originally *French*, are found explained at the end of the Book; and if at this time the Gentlemen and others who may have occaſion to ſerve their own or any other Prince in the illuſtrious Trade of War, may by this ſmall labour reap any advantage, the Tranſlator hath the ſame kindneſs for his Country, that the Author has for his; not to think his time and pains ill beſtowed.

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ERRATA.

First Part.

Page 21. line 19. for *Serjeats* read *Serjeants*.
Page 26. line 15. for *Pack* read *Park*.

THE

THE ART OF WAR.

The First Part.

Wherein the principal charges of an Army, and their several Functions and Duties are discoursed of.

CHAP. I.

Of an Army in general.

AN Army is made up of Horse, Foot, Dragoons, Artillery, and Provisions. The Horse are commonly the third part in number to the Foot.

An Army is divided into Brigads, commanded by Officers named Brigadeers. The Brigads of Horſe contain twelve Squadrons a piece; and the Squadrons a hundred and fifty Troopers. The Foot for the moſt part conſiſt of five thouſand men, that is to ſay of ſix Battallions. The Battallions of the Regiment of Guards contain five Companies; and the Companies an hundred and fifty Souldiers.

The Battallions of the other *French* Regiments conſiſt of ſixteen Companies; and the Companies of fifty Souldiers, three parts Musketeers, and the fourth Pikes.

The *Swiſſe* Battallions have only four Companies, but every company contains an hundred and fourſcore men.

Every *French* Battallion beſides the ſixteen Companies that compoſe it has likewiſe a Company of fifty Granadeers, which marches always twenty paces before the Commander.

The body of the Horſe is divided into the Genſdarms, and the light Horſe

Horſemen. The Genſdarms are the Troops of the Kings houſhold, of the Queens, and of other Princes, whereof the members have ſtill retained the name of Genſdarms, becauſe heretofore they were armed Cap-a-pied, and their Horſes Capariſoned. The Light-horſemen are that which now a days we call the Regiments of Light-horſemen, which conſiſt for moſt part of ſix Troops; every Troop of fifty Troopers; commanded by Maſters-de-camp, by whoſe names the Regiments are ſometimes called.

The Dragoons are ſouldiers, armed with Fire-locks, Swords and Bayonets, or Daggers, who fight ſometimes on foot and ſometimes on horſeback, according as occaſion requires. They are employed in the ſeizing on Paſſes; and therefore they are not ranked in the body of the Army, but march either on the front, or wings, according as the General thinks fit.

The Artillery is a Magazine, or

Store of all the Arms and Inſtrumen
neceſſary for the War, under th
command of the great Maſter of A
tillery, who has under him Lieut
nant Generals, Commiſſaries, a
many other Officers, of whom we ſha
ſpeak in the following Chapters.

We call Proviſions, the ſtores
Bread, Corn, and Meal appointed f
the ſuſtenance of the Forces; und
the conduct of the Commiſſary G
neral of the proviſions, who ha
private Commiſſaries under him.

An Army is only to be commande
by one Head, who is called the G
neral, and has under him Lieutena
Generals, Marſhals de camp, Brig
deers, and many other Officers.
being now my deſign to ſpeak of ea
Charge ſeverally, I ſhall begin wi
that of the General.

CHA

CHAP. II.

Of the General of an Army.

THE General is to an Army what the ſoul is to the body: and as nothing acts in this but by the motions of the ſoul; ſo alſo that great number of Regiments ought to do nothing but by orders from their head. And therefore that charge requires not only a perſon who is brave and expert, but alſo who by birth, conduct, liberality, and civility has rendered himſelf conſpicuous. His Valour makes him terrible to his Enemies; and his Experience begets ſo great confidence in his ſouldiers, that they ſeem almoſt aſſured of Victory before they fight: but his Birth encreaſes his Authority and the reſpect that is due to him; his Conduct preſerves his men and renders them victorious; his Liberality procures him friends and favourers, and by his Civility he gains the hearts of his Officers and Souldiers.

On the prudence of the General depends the ſafety of the Army; and in my opinion that quality is more neceſſary to him, than courage. The bravery of Leaders wanting conduct, has ſometime reduced things to extremities. And therefore he to whom a Soveraign hath intruſted the command of an Army, ſhould well forecaſt his meaſures, before he go into the Field: that is to ſay, place his Magazins in the moſt commodious places; take good information of the Country which he intends for the ſeat of the War; not to advance therein ſo far with his Troops, but that he know how to make their retreat, and by what means to make them ſubſiſt; and above all things to poſt himſelf ſo advantageouſly that he may always be maſter of giving or avoiding Battel. Before he undertake any thing, he ſhould always conſult the chief Officers of his Army, but never acquaint any with his reſolution; to conſider well his occaſion in giving Battel, and not to hazard all his

his Forces in the fight, endeavouring to overcome his enemy asmuch by industry as by force; as in surprising him in disorder, his souldiers straggling, weary, wet, starved with hunher, cold, or any other bad accident.

He should the rather addict himself to liberality, that we have several examples of affairs ruined and Troops discomfited, by the sole avarice of Generals who withheld the souldiers pay, cut off one half of what was necessary, and were at no expence in entertaining Pensioners and Spies. The reward that is given to them is of so great consequence, that without that a General can never know any thing of the designs of his Enemies; he will remain still ignorant of their force, and shall never have account of their enterprises; in a word, frugalitie is of no use in War but in husbanding the lives of souldiers.

It ought to be the chiefest care of a General to procure the love of all men, and especially of his Officers; that is to be done by treating them civilly,

hearing their reaſons, praiſing and recompencing good actions, and puniſhing the bad. A General never ſucceeds well if he have drawn upon himſelf the averſion of his Army, by rugged, haſty and fantaſtical carriages; and if that be his humour, he may very well ſay that he has two Enemies to deal with.

The *Vicecount* of *Turen* had this advantage, that he had acquired the univerſal love of his Souldiers; and there was not an Officer nor Souldier in his Army, who would not with all his heart have ſacrificed himſelf for him: and it may be ſaid that his mildneſs and civil way of carriage, have contributed to his conqueſts as much at leaſt as his courage.

But yet a General ſhould not be ſo mild and civil, as not to be rigorous when need requires, and cauſe his Orders moſt ſeverely to be obeyed; otherwayes Military diſcipline would become licentious: and therefore he ſhould diſ-charge his ſouldiers to disband and leave their ranks, to go plunder

plunder in a friends Country, nor yet in an Enemies without permiſſion; cauſing ſuch as treſpaſs to be ſeverely puniſhed; and obliging the Commanders to look to it under the pain of being called to an account for their neglect.

The duty of a General is to order the March of the Army, and the place of Camping; to viſit the Guards; ſend continually out Parties to skirmiſh, that they may bring him news of the Enemy; to give every evening the word to the Lieutenant Generals, Mareſchals de Camp, Major General, and appoint what is to be done in the night time, or next day. On the day of battel he is to ſeize on the moſt advantageous poſt, chuſe his ground, and order his battel; he is to poſt his Artillery; command the Baggage to retire, and ſend off his detachments. At the Siege of a Town, Fort, or Caſtle, he is to order the inveſtiture to be made, mark the Camps, the lines of circumvallation and contravallation,

lation, he is to view the place, and cauſe it to be attacked where he hath obſerved it to be weakeſt, he is to viſit the works, hinder any relief to enter, and provide that the Convoys may arrive with all imaginable ſecurity. In a word, the Office of General is of a large extent, and requires a moſt ſtrict care, becauſe on him does a Soveraign repoſe the care of all his Army.

The King allows the General a certain number of *Aids de Camp* or Adjutants, whoſe Office is only to carry about his orders whereſoever there is occaſion; with a Troop of Horſe Guards: and the firſt Regiment of Foot in the Army, furniſhes him every day with a Guard conſiſting of a Captain, a Lieutenant, two under-Lieutenants, or an Enſign, two Serjeants and fifty Souldiers.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of Lieutenant Generals.

AS the General is the ſoul to the body of an Army, ſo the Lieutenant Generals are its noble parts; and theſe being Offices of greateſt importance, require perſons, whoſe courage, capacity and fidelity have been rendred conſpicuous by ſignal ſervices. They ought not only be capable of their own charges; but likewiſe of that of the General, becauſe it happens often that they are entruſted with the command of ſome Camps volans or Flying Armies, yea and with ſome bodies of the Army which they command with an equal Authority to his.

The number of Lieutenant Generals is not limited; they are more or leſs, according as the Armies are great or ſmall. When there are ſeveral in one and the ſame Army, they have every one of them their day of command.

mand. For example, in a ſiege, there is one Lieutenant General who commands the Attacque of the place, and who continues in the Trenches twenty four hours, he is called the Lieutenant General for the day; the twenty four hours being over, he that is to come next takes his place, and ſo do the reſt ſucceſſively.

The duty of their charge, is to do all that is commanded them by the General, who aſſigns to every one of them Quarters to Command in, and employs them as occaſion requires: ſometo lead a body of Horſe, others to march at the head of Foot, ſometimes for a Convoy, ſometimes for the Van or Reere-guards, and ſometimes for Camps Volans. They ought not to fail of being every day with the General, that they may receive his Orders, and afterward give them out in the Quarters and Poſts that are entruſted to them, being very careful to give him inceſſantly notice of all that paſſes there. For that as well as for other occaſions

the King allows them *Aides de Camp* or Adjutants, and Horſe Guards.

Every Lieutenant General has daily at his door a Foot Guard, conſiſting of a Lieutenant, a Serjeant and thirty Souldiers.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Mareſchals de Camp.

THE charge of Mareſchal de Camp being of no ſmall conſequence, nor the leaſt painful of the Army, he that diſcharges it ought to be brave, judicious and expert, that he may remedy many accidental things. There are more or fewer of them created, according to the greatneſs of the Army, and they ſucceed to one another as the Lieutenant Generals do: when two Attacques are to be made in the ſiege of a place, the Lieutenant General for the day, commands that on the right hand;

and

and the Mareſchal de Camp the other on the left.

The chief duty of that charge is to go daily and receive orders from the General. Upon the march of an Army, he that is for the day, goes the evening before they move with the Quarter-maſter, to receive orders for the way and Encamping. He ought to know the Paſſes, that he may be aſſured what way is beſt for the Troops to march: for that effect he is to give notice the evening to the Squadron that is to mount the Guard for the night following, to be in readineſs againſt next morning before break of day; with whom he is to march, and the Quarter-maſters of all the Regiments, of the Artillery and Proviſions are to wait upon him, that they may go and mark out the Camp in the place appointed. In his march he is to ſend ſome Scouts before and on each ſide, to beat the rode: and if there happen an Alarm, he is to inform himſelf of the nature of it, and ſend intelligence to the General, that

he

he may receive assistance, and that the Army may have time to draw up. Being come to the place of Encamping, and having chosen the most proper and convenient ground, he is himself to place the great Guard half a League or more, beyond the ground which he hath marked out in general to the general Quarter-master of the Army, who divides and assigns the several portions of it, to the Regiment Quarter-masters: that being done he acquaints the General with the state of the Camp, from whom he receives orders for the Guards, Convoys, Escortes and Parties, which he distributes amongst the Majors of the Brigads. In a word, the Mareschals de Camp should lodge the whole Army, and be alwayes present at their movings, being the first on Horse-back and the last to alight. They have Aides de Camp, and Horse Guards as well as the Lieutenant Generals, with a Court de Guard of Foot at their door, consisting of a Serjeant and fifteen men.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of Brigadiers.

IT is not long since the Brigads o the Army were commanded b the eldest Masters de Camp, an Colonels; and there was no talk o Brigadiers: but since the King hat made them places with the title of a Office, he chuses commonly for thes charges, those Colonels, Masters d Camp, and Lieutenant Colonel whom he knows to be most experi enced in the matter of War. Thei duty is to march at the head of th Brigade whereof they have the com mand, and to lead them whithersoe ver the General has ordered; having a special care that no Souldier leave his Rank; and giving most expres orders to the Commanders of Regi ments to see that obeyed. They com mand amongst themselves according to Seniority: the Brigadiers of Foot mount the Trenches by turn, and relieve

relieve one another at the end of four and twenty hours. And the Guard that is appointed for them consists of a Serjeant and ten Souldiers.

CHAP. VI.

Of Aides de Camp or Adjutants.

THE charge of *Aide de Camp* is a most gentile employment for a young person of Quality; fit to make him appear; and wherein he may easily learn and improve himself: It is requisite that he who undertakes it, be prudent, vigilant and strong. The duty of the Aides de Camp, is to be alwaies near the General persons, that they may carry their orders where there is need.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Major General.

THE charge of Major General of the Army, is late in *France* and invented by the King, who hath found the advantage of it, and will have him that enjoyes it endowed with as much conduct and vigour as experience. He has access to the General at all hours, and ought to lodge near him. His duty is to go every evening and receive orders from the General, or Lieutenant General for the day; to write down what he is commanded in his Table-books, that every thing may be punctually put in execution; and to distribute them amongst the Majors of Brigads of Horse, Foot and Dragoons; regulating with them the Guards, Convoyes, Parties and Detachments; and appointing an hour and place of Rendezvous for those that are Detached where it is his care to go himself and receive

eceive them: and to tell the Commanders what they are to do, appointing Guides to conduct them whither they re ordered to go.

He ſhould have a liſt of the ſtrength f every Brigad in general, and of very Regiment in particular, with a oll of all the General perſons, Briadiers, Maſters de Camp, Colonels, ieutenant Colonels and Majors, acording to their ſeniority and the ank of their Regiments: In fine, he in the whole Army, what a private ajor is in a Regiment.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Majors of Brigades.

THe Majors of Brigades do in their Brigades, what the Major Geral does in the whole Army For eſe places the moſt skilful and exrt Captains of Regiments are chon. Their duty is to be alwaies near

the General, or General Persons, go every evening and take orders fr the Major General, who tells th what is to be done either for the sa day or the next, as I have said in t foregoing Chapter. When they ha received the orders, and word (wh is commonly the name of a Saint a a Town, as *Saint Lowis* and *Par* they carry it first to the Brigadie or the Commanders of their Briga and then distribute it amongst the M jors or Aide-majors of every Re ment. They together regulate t Guards, Parties, Detachments, C voys, and give them an hour a place of Rendezvous at the head the Brigads, where they take care come and receive them, and to c duct them to the Major General. F instance.

The General of the Army in t evening gives Orders to the Ma General, to have in readiness n morning by the break of day, a C voy of three thousand Foot, an thousand Horse, to be command

by a Mareſchal de Camp and a Brigadier.

The Major General having given notice of this to the Mareſchal de Camp for the day, calls together the Majors of Brigades to impart to them the Orders which he hath received from the General, and to regulate the Detachment with them, in this manner.

If the Army conſiſt of four Brigads of Foot and as many Horſe, he divides the three thouſand Foot amongſt the four Brigads, and according to the diviſion which he hath made, he appoints the number which every Brigade of Foot is obliged to furniſh: which is ſeven hundred and fifty Souldiers, fifteen Captains, as many Lieutenants, as many Sub-Lieutennats or Enſeigns, and thirty Serjenats. The thouſand Horſe divided amongſt four Brigads of horſe, come to two hundred and fifty Troops a Brigad, five Captains, as many Lieutenants, as many Cornets, and as many Quarter Maſters. And becauſe to

a Detachment of three thouſand Foot there are required three Colonels, and three Lieutenant Colonels; and to thouſand Horſe three Maſters de Camp: the Majors of Brigads ſhould examine together, who are the Brigadiers, the Maſters de Camp, the Colonels, and Lieutenant Colonels whoſe turn it is to March, and to what Brigade they belong. The diviſion being made, every one returns to his Brigade, where he calls together the Majors or Aide-majors of the Regiments, to acquaint them with the number of Officers and Souldiers which the Brigade is obliged to furniſh againſt next morning. And as we have ſaid before, that according to our computation every Brigade of Foot ſhould furniſh ſeven hundred and fifty Souldiers, fifteen Captains, fifteen Lieutenants, as many Sub-Lieunants, and thirty Serjeants: the Majors are to divide that number amongſt them, and ſuppoſing that every Brigade conſiſts of ſix Battallions, it would come to a hundred and

twenty

wenty five Souldiers for every Battal-
ion, two Captains, two Lieutenants,
wo Sub-Lieutenants, and five Ser-
eants: but becauſe there would be
ut twelve of every kind of Officers,
nd that there needs fifteen; the three
emaining muſt be again taken out of
he three firſt Battallions. The ſame
way is obſerved for the Horſe: a Bri-
gade conſiſting of twelve Squadrons,
muſt furniſh two hundred and fifty
Troopers, which come to one and
twenty Troopers the Squadron, and by
conſequent to ſeven men the Troop.

The Majors return to their Regi-
ments, where having aſſembled the
Quarter Maſters and Serjeants, they
command them to have in readineſs
againſt next morning, ſo many men
out of each Troop or Company, as
have been rated by the ſub diviſion
they have made, and name the Offi-
cers who are to March. The Quar-
ter Maſters and Serjeants carry that
Order to the Officers, and put in
Execution what is commanded them.

Next morning, the Majors of the

Regiments come to the head of the Camps to receive thoſe that are Detached from each Company, where having counted them, they draw them up, diſtribute amongſt them neceſſary Ammunition, and lead them to the Majors of the Brigads, who ſend them back to the Major General, and the Major General to the Mareſchal deCamp appointed to Command them, who afterward leads them in order of Battel whither the General has Commanded him. And this is the way of making Detachments in an Army.

The Majors of Brigades ought to have a Liſt of the Regiments of their Brigades, know their ſtrength and weakneſs, and keep a Roll of the Commanders, Majors and Aide-majors according to their ſeniority and the Rank of their Regiments.

CHAP.

CAAP. IX.

Of the Quarter-maſter General of the Army.

EVery Army ought to have a Quarter-maſter General: but that is a charge which requires a judicious knowing man, and one who is well experienced in Geographie: and becauſe it is wholly his duty to mark out the wayes for marching, and the Camps; he ought in general to be acquainted with all Countrys, know the Rivers and Plains of them, the Woods, Hills, Paſſes, narrow Paſſages and Lanes, the Bogs and Mariſh places, and even the ſmalleſt Rivolet. To be perfect in that charge, he ought to be like to the *Sieur de Chanlay* who is at preſent Quarter-maſter to the Kings Army; who though he be but ſtill young, yet to his praiſe it may be ſaid, that fourty years ſervice could not make him either more skil-

ful

ful or of greater experience than he is.

The Quarter-master General should go daily and receive orders from the General, know of him the way the Army must March; and go to the place of Encamping with the Mareschal de Camp for the day, where being arrived he sets out the Ground, and divides it among the Quarter-masters of the several Regiments; he chuses a place for the Kings Quarters, there he marks out the Lodgings of the General persons, and of those who ought to lodge there, he assigns a commodious place for the Pack of Artillery, another for the Provisions, and appoints a place for the Hospital, in such a manner that all the Quarters be near the Army and covered by it.

Upon a March he is to give the General an account of the Passes and narrow Lanes, to the end that if they meet with any that are troublesome, he might have time to remedy that by sending Pioneers to clear the waies.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of Ingeneers.

INgeneers are very neceſſary as well for Attacking as defending of places. But the chiefeſt care that is to be taken, is to chuſe ſuch as are not only skilful, but who are as brave as knowing; the meaning is, that theſe imployments require expert and undaunted men.

When the Ingeneers have view'd the place that is to be Attacked, they make their report of it to the General, and tell him the part which they think weakeſt; and to which approaches may be moſt eaſily made. When an Attacque is reſolved, it is their duty to mark out the Trenches, the places of Armes, the Galleries, the Lodgings on the Counterſcarp and Half-moon, and to bring on the Works juſt to the Walls, by the favour of Muſket-ſhot; ſetting out to the workmen that are appointed them, the Works that they

they are to finiſh in one night. I have ſaid that they ought to be experienced and undaunted men, becauſe all that cannot be performed without great danger to their perſons. And beſides an Ingeneer who is ignorant or fearful, many times does but little mind his buſineſs, and makes intangled works which muſt be begun a new again with the loſs of many men.

They ought to take orders from the General or the Lieutenant General for the day, about what is to be done in the Trenches: give them a faithful account of all; demand a ſufficient number of Labourers, and inſtruments, provide every thing that may be needful to them, and ſecure them at the Reer of the Trenches, or in a place appointed for that end. As Faggots, Pick-axes, Gabions, Shovels, Spades, Hatchets, Sacks full of Earth, Planks, Tuns, Joiſts, and many other things which cannot be wanting in an Attack. It is their part alſo to mark out the lines of circumvallation,

vallation, with Redoubts and Angles of fit diſtances.

There are more or fewer Ingeneers, according as there is need of them; commanded by a Chief, ſuch as is at preſent the Sieur *de Vauban*, Mareſchal de Camp, and Governour of the Citadel *de L'iſle*, and who has given ſufficient marks of his Courage and skill on many occaſions, not only in the Attacking of places in *Holland*, *Flanders*, and the *Franch Comte*, but likewiſe in the Fortification of Towns and Citadels in *France*, which his Art hath rendred impregnable, and put in a condition not to fear any attempts.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Captain of the Guides.

GUides are ſo neceſſary for the March of an Army, that they cannot be wanted: for that end a Captain

Captain of Guides hath been eſtabliſhed, who is alwayes obliged to have ſome in readineſs to be employed as need ſhall require: as in conducting Convoyes, Parties, the Van-guard, Baggage, Artillery, the Detachments that March on the Wings of the Army, and the Army it ſelf.

It ought to be his firſt care ſo ſoon as he comes to the place of Encamping, to demand ſome Troopers from the Mareſchal de Camp, with whom he may go and ſummon in the Kings name the Caſtles and Forts of the Neighbouring Villages, inſtantly to deliver him a ſufficient number of Guides, which the Communalty muſt furniſh: and when they are delivered to him, he is to tie them together for fear they make their eſcape, and bring them into the Kings Quarter, where he muſt have a care to lodge them under Guard. He is to ſend them from Quarters to Quarters, but never to diſmiſs them until he be provided of others.

This is an Office not to be diſcharged

ed but by one who is skilful in many languages, and especially in the language of the Country where the War is made.

CHAP. XII.

Of Intendants, Commissaries, and Treasurers.

IT being my design to treat of all the employments which are at present in use in Armies, I thought it not fit to pass by the Offices of Intendants, Commissaries and Treasurers: and though they be no Sword Employments, and that they require the Pen more than the Hand, yet I shall glance a little at them by the by, because there is no Army without Commissaries, an Intendant and Treasurers.

The Intendant is to have a care of the Policy, the paying of the Souldiers, the regulation of Contributi-

ons,

ous, the eſtabliſhing of Safeguards and Hoſpitals, and of the Execution of the Kings orders.

The Commiſſaries at the beginning of each Month Muſter the Troops, or otherwayes when the General pleaſes; they keep a Roll of the Regiments, of the ſeveral Companies, and the Officers that are preſent; they give the General a Copy of their Muſter Rolls and ſend them to Court.

The Treaſurers pay the Army according to the Commiſſaries Muſter-rolls, and deliver according to the General Intendants order what mony is neceſſary. There is alwayes a Foot Guard placed at the Treaſury, which is commonly in the Kings Quarters near the Intendants Lodgings.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Safeguards.

HEretofore the Safeguards were private Troopers of the Guards of General perſons, placed in Burroughs, Villages, Forts, Abbeys and Caſtles, to prevent Plundering and Fire: but the King whoſe Prudence has provided all things neceſſary, hath erected a Troop of two hundred Horſe-men, commanded by a Captain, Lieutenants and Quarter-maſters.

Theſe Troopers wear Blew coats, whereon are embroydered two *Flower-de-luces*, the one on the breaſt and the other on the back, with this inſcription over head, *THE KINGS SAFEGUARD:* to the end that they may be generally known by all, and that none diſturb them upon pain of death, in the execution of their Duty, which is to continue at the entry of places whereof the Guard is committed to them; and by that means to

hinder the ſtragling Souldiers who go a Pillaging to commit any diſorder there.

The due of every Safeguard that is employed, is four Crowns a day beſides the ordinary allowance.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Provoſt Mareſchal of the Army, and of his way of Juſtice.

JUſtice ought to bear rule every where, and eſpecially in Armies, it is the only means to ſettle order there, and there it ought to be executed with as much exactneſs as in the beſt governed Cities of the Kingdom, if it be intended that the Souldiers ſhould be kept in their Duty and Obedience. The Provoſt Mareſchal hath been eſtabliſhed for that end, and hath a Troop of Officers on Horſeback, with a Lieutenant, Exempts, a Clark to Record his Proceſſes, and an Executi-

one

oner to puniſh thoſe that offend againſt the Orders of the King and General.

The duty of the Provoſt Mareſchal is to March with his Troop ſometimes on the Wings, ſometimes at the Head, and ſometimes at the Reere of the Army, that he may hinder the Souldiers to Plunder places that are ſpared; he brings in Accuſations, executes the Sentences, has the Adminiſtration of Juſtice over the Merchants and Sutlers of the Army, he ſets a price upon their goods, and decides the differences that happen amongſt them.

There are likewiſe publick Notaries who follow the Army, for the benefit of private perſons who may ſtand in need of them.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Hoſpital.

WAR was never more commodiouſly managed than it is at preſent in *France*; the cares of our Monarch are inconceiveable, and his prudence hath ſo well provided for every thing, that it may be ſaid nothing is omitted which may be neceſſary for Men. The Hoſpital is a great relief for the ſick and wounded; they are as well uſed there as in thoſe of the beſt Cities of the Kingdom through the care of Phyſicians, Apothecaries, and Monks aſſigned there under the conduct of a Director.

It follows the Army conſtantly until that there be a proper and convenient place found to ſetle it in, to which all the ſick are carried; and there is left in the Camp but a Detachment of the Hoſpital for the more urgent neceſſities. All ſorts of Medicines and Inſtruments neceſſary for

ſick

ſickneſſes and wounds are in great abundance provided: and at preſent the Fathers Recolets wait on the ſick in the Hoſpital, and go to the Trenches to confeſs the wounded.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Proviſions.

IT ought to be the chiefeſt care of the General of an Army to ſee that Proviſions be never wanting; otherwayes he may aſſure himſelf that it will not laſt long without melting away and diminiſhing. And therefore the King hath eſtabliſhed Commiſſaries General of Proviſions, who ought to know the number of the men whom they are to provide for; chuſe a fit place for their ſtores; know when they are to begin to diſtribute them, and how long it will continue, to the end they may provide a ſufficient quantity of Corn and number of Bakers.

Ammunition Corn consists of two thirds of Wheat and one third of Rye: the Bushel of that grain weighs about eighteen pound weight; whereof there is made three pound weight of Bran, and fifteen of Flower, which is knead with ten pound weight of Water, and whereof the Dough weighs five and twenty pounds: eleven ounces of Dough make ten of baked Bread: every Souldier has given him for two daies a Loaf weighing three pound weight. When he Marches by any publick Store-house, or place of Provisions, he is allowed a pint of Wine of *Paris* measure and a pound of meat. In an Army bread should never be wanting to the Souldiers, and the General persons should have a care that what is given them be neither musty nor stink; that proves very many times the cause of their Distempers.

Every Ammunition Waggon is drawn by four strong Horses, and carries fifteen hundred Loaves; there must be three times as many Carriages as are necessary

ſary for bringing one dayes Proviſions; one third part to go fetch them from the Towns where the Storehouſes are kept; another to come with them, and the third to diſtribute and unload them. There is commonly added to the Proviſions of one day a fourth part of Bread more than is neceſſary. The General ſhould never ſuffer theſe Carriages to March without a very ſtrong Guard, that they may arrive with all ſecurity.

The Commiſſary General of the Proviſions receives orders from the General for the March of his Convoys, and the places of his Proviſions: he hath private Commiſſaries under him, who are alwayes with the Convoys of the Waggons, and keep a punctual account of the Proviſions which they deliver to the Majors or Aide-majors of the Regiments according to a Copy of the Muſter-roles of the Commiſſaries of War.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Artillery and its Officers.

THE Artillery is a Proviſion of all Armes and Inſtruments that are neceſſary for War, ſuch as are Canons and their Carriages, Bullets, Bombs, Morter-pieces, Petards, Granado's, Cartridges, Barrels of Ponder, Ball and Match, Sauciſſons, red hot Bullets, Godrons, pitched Faggots ſtuffed with Granado's, all kinds of Arms, Hatchets, Sawes, Shovels, Pick-Axes, Wedges, Ladders of wood and ropes, Beams, Joyſts, Planks, Tuns or Hogſheads, Ropes, Pontons or Boats for Bridges, and all ſorts of Artificial Fire: all theſe things are not drawn after an Army without a great many Carriages, horſes and men appointed for the conduct of that Train. The place where it is Encamped is commonly called the Park of Artillery, where there is a foot Guard ſet, at more than thirty paces diſtance from

from it, and the Sentinels ſtand there, only with a Pick or Halbard, it being moſt expreſly enjoyned them, to ſuffer no man whoſoever to approach with lighted Matches or Pipes of Tobaco, by reaſon of the Accidents that have been many times occaſioned thereby.

The Artillery has at preſent for its Guard and ſervice a Regiment of Fire-locks conſiſting of two Battallions, under the Command of the great Maſter or General of Artillery, whereof the four firſt companies are made up of Carpenters, Cartwrights, Joyners, Smiths, Lock-ſmiths, Hatchet-makers, Quarry-men and Miners.

Of the great Maſter, or General of Artillery.

The chief charge, is that of great Maſter, or General of Artillery, poſſeſſed by the Duke of *Lude*, he hath an abſolute power over all the Artillery, and his Officers own none above him but the King and General: and ſerving in Quality of Lieutenant Ge-

General of the Army, he keeps an account and inventory of all the Pieces, Powder, Bullets, the Equipage of Pieces, and of all the Officers of Artillery in the Kingdom, whose capacity he ought to know, that he may be ready to inform the King thereof, when his Majesty has any design to be put in Execution, as the besieging of a place, giving of Battel, and Fortifying of Fronteer Towns. He ought to know what Provisions and preparations must be made; how and in what places the Pieces should be planted, how far they can carry, of what nature is the wall wherein a breach is intended to be made, and what is the force of his Artillery.

In the Situation of places he should have a care that the seat of his Artillery be commodious and easy to be defended by the Souldiers; that in case of necessity the Pieces may be easily drawn off; that they may discover, command, shoot streight and level, and that they be not too far distant from one another. The

The great Master presents yearly to the King the Account or List of the Officers of the Artillery, he fills up the empty places with the names of such as he thinks fit; afterward the King confirms or alters them at his pleasure; signs the Roll and causes it be subsigned by a Secretary of State. That List is delivered up to the Treasurer General, who fulfils the appointments, and payes the Officers therein contained. The Officers are four, a Lieutenant General, a Store-keeper General, two Controllers General, one Treasurer General, who payes out mony according to the Orders of the great Master, a Quarter-master, and a Provost Mareschal, with Commissaries, Store-keepers, Gunners and Saltpeter-men who serve as well in the Army, as in the Towns, Arsenals, and publick work-houses of *France*.

The great Master receives orders from no Officer but the General, and gives them out in his Park. The Bells of the Towns that are taken by Assault or Composition belong to the Artillery,

liery, and the great Maſter ſends Officers to make inventory of what is found in the Magazines.

Of the Lieutenant Generals.

The Lieutenat Generals Command the Artillery and its Officers in abſence of the great Maſter. The duty of their charge is to go view the ground for the Batteries, to mark them out, cauſe them be raiſed with all diligence, and put in condition of Battering the place and Enemies; they have the care of cauſing to be brought into the Trenches, all the Arms and Inſtruments that may be needful; and there to appoint Officers to diſtribute and deliver them out.

Of Commiſſaries.

Every Piece in a Battery, hath its Commiſſary, and Officers to ſerve it: a Commiſſary muſt be bold, skilful, and experienced, becauſe he it is that

that levels the Piece by means of the Viſer and Wedges, which he cauſes to be raiſed or lower'd as much as he thinks convenient, according as he knows how the Pieces carry, and what their burden is.

When a Cannon is fired, the Commiſſary is to obſerve if the Bullet works the effect that he deſires, to the end he may retain or change the manner of levelling it.

Of Gunners.

Every Piece in a Battery ought to have its Gunner, as well as Commiſſary; the duty of the Gunner is, ſo ſoon as the Piece hath fired to cool it with a Sponge dipped in Vinegar or Urine, without loſing of time to put in the Powder, Wad and Shot. Two of thoſe that ſerve the Gun take care to place the Piece again into his place; the Commiſſary levels it and gives order to fire.

A Gunner who underſtands his Trade well, has ſpecial care not to put

put the Powder into a Piece that has juſt fired, until he hath firſt cooled it, becauſe of the heat that remains long in the Metal. Every Piece ought to have its men to ſerve it, its Store of Powder and Bullets of ſize, with a proviſion of Hay for Wads; but in ſuch a place as no ſparks can flie to.

The Inſtruments neceſſary to a Cannon are the Sponges to cool it, the Cartridges wherein the Powder for charging is put, the Rammer which ſerves to Ram it, and the Wedge for levelling.

Of Miners, and Fire-work-men.

Miners and Fire-work-men are alſo members of the Artillery: the former are commanded by a Captain of Miners, and ſerve to Undermine Walls, dig holes which the *French* call *Fourneaux* under the Lodgings, and Mines for blowing up the Baſtions and Works of a place.

The employment of the others is, to

to throw Bombes, and to make all ſorts of Artificial Fire, to be caſt into the place that is Attacked, or from the walls of that which is defended.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the March of an Army.

IT is the Generals prudence to order the March of his Army, according to the commodiouſneſs of the Country, and the knowledge he hath of the Enemies Forces.

A great Army marches commonly in three great bodies, the Artillery and Baggage in the middle: but the Country muſt not be traverſed with Mariſhes or Rivulets, and there muſt be an eaſy communication between one body and another. If the Enemy be on the right hand, and the left covered by a River, the Equipage ſhould march on the ſide of the River, and the Army in a body or

two

two on the ſide of the Enemy, having alwayes Detachments of Horſe or Dragoons in the Van-guard and on the Wings.

When an Army hath long narrow paſſages of Woods or Mountains to paſs through, the General ſends off immediately ſome Regiments of Foot, and lines his Squadrons with Battallions, leaving Foot in the Woods or on the heights to facilitate the paſſage of the Artillery and Equipage; and as his Troops get through he draws them up in Battel array, and keeps them ſo until all the Army have paſſed the Paſs.

When an Army Marches in a Country where there is no fear of any powerful Army, and where the General would have them live more at their eaſe; he divides them into ſeveral Bodies, which he ſends by ſeveral wayes, under the Command of General perſons, appointing to all of them a general Rendezvous.

The Army in a March is divided into the Van-guard, the body of the Battel,

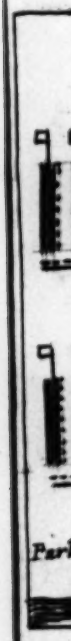
Battel, and the Reer-guard; the Van and Reer-guards are Commanded by Lieutenant Generals and Mareſchals de Camp; the General abides commonly in the body of the Army, from whence he ſends his Orders to all places where there is need of them, by his Aides de Camp or Adjutants, or by his Majors of Brigads. The Cavalry is divided into two Bodies and the Infantry march in the middle betwixt them: the firſt Brigades have the Van-guard and Reer-guard by turns; that is, that they who have the Van-guard to day, have the Reer-guard to morrow: that is done by making the Army File off one day to the right and the other to the left.

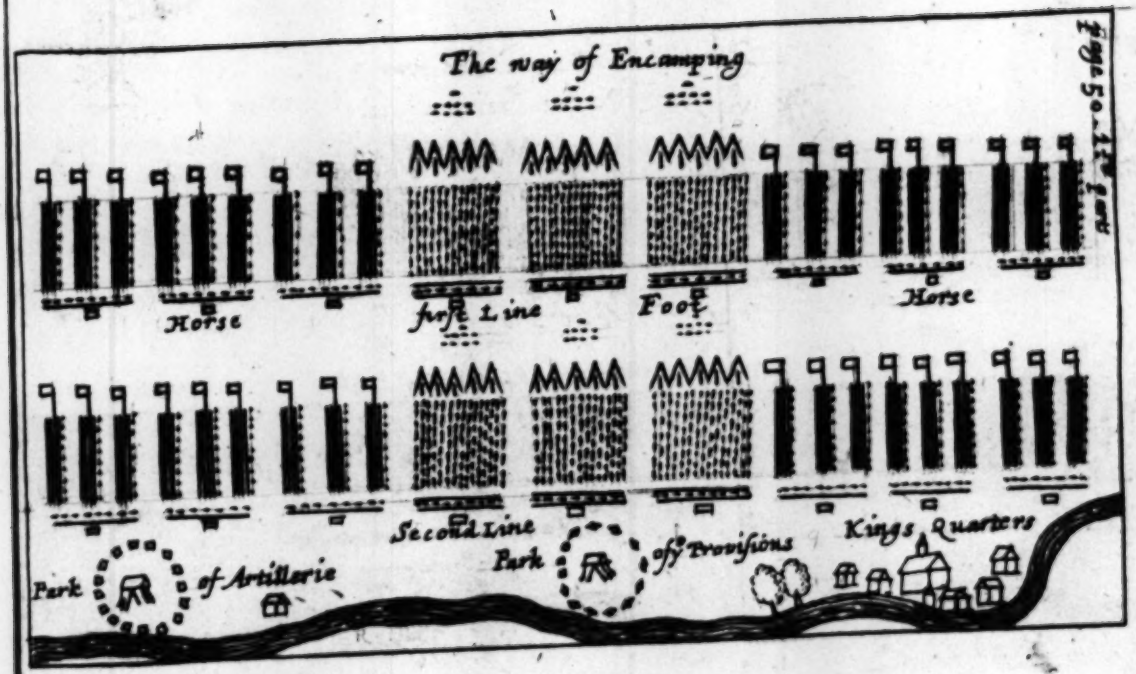
CHAP. XIX.

Of Encamping.

IT is the buſineſs of the Mareſchal de Camp, to lodge the Army; for that end he ſhould go view the Country, and chuſe the moſt convenient and fit ground for a Camp, which ought not to be far from water, poſſeſſing himſelf as much as can be, of the hills and heights. It is commonly the practice to Camp an Army in two lines, the latter diſtant from the former five hundred Paces, the Horſe on the Wings, and the Foot in the middle, in ſuch a manner that it always look toward the Enemy, and be covered behind by a River, Brook or Marſh. Every Squadron have threeſcore Foot of Ground allowed them, and Battallions fourſcore and ten for their Encamping; which is divided amongſt the Companies and Troops as well for the Huts and Stables which ought to be on a ſtreight

line




The way of Encamping
Horse
first Line
Foot
Horse
Second Line
Park
of Artillerie
Park
off Provisions
Kings Quarters

line, as for the Lanes. The void that ſeparates the Camps ſhould contain thirty Paces.

The Huts of the Quarter Maſters and Serjeants, are alwayes at the head of the Troopers and Souldiers, and the Officers Tents behind.

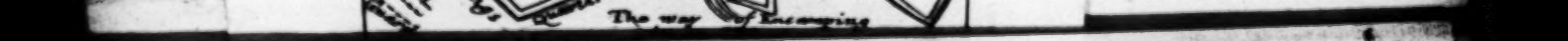
The Camp of the firſt Brigade of the Army is on the right hand of the firſt line; that of the ſecond on the left; the third is poſted on the right of the ſecond line, the fourth on the left, and the reſt in the Center according to their ſeniority: this is obſerved among the Horſe as well as Foot. The Dragoons are never Encamped in the Body of the Army, but have their Camp at the Head or on the Wings, in that ſide where the greateſt danger is, ſerving alwayes as an out-Guard for the Army.

Every Regiment ought to have a Guard at the head of their Camp, and the Mareſchal de Camp for the day takes care to place the great Guard half a League beyond the Army towards the Enemy, chuſing for that

effect a place where all the Avenues may be discovered: there it continues during the day, and at night draws off near the Army, at the head of the Foot.

When an Army Encamps near the Enemy; and there is no River to divide them; the General Entrenches his Camp, and makes his men pass the night in Arms.

The *Master de Camp* that mounts the Guard, is to send off an out-Guard (which is commonly called in *French*, *La Garde folle*, the foolish Guard) consisting of twenty four Troopers, Commanded by a Lieutenant, whom he Posts a Musket-shot beyond his Squadron, in a place from whence the Country about may easily be discovered. The duty of him that commands the great Guard is, to let none whosoever pass without an order, to look every where about, and to send notice to the General whensover he discovers any forces, because the whole Army trusts in him. All other things are disposed in the manner


The way of passenging

Page 53. 1st part.
Lines of Circumvallation
The Trenches
Artillerie
The River
Lines of Contravallation

ner that I have before mentioned, in the Chapters of the Mareſchal de Camp, and of the Quarter-maſter General of the Army.

CHAP. XX.

Of Sieges and Attaques.

WHen a General intends to Beſiege a place, he cauſes it firſt to be inveſted by a Body of Horſe, under the Command of a Lieutenant General, and a Mareſchal de Camp, to hinder all ſuccours from entering it, whileſt he himſelf is expected with the reſt of the Army.

The manner of Encamping at a Siege is quite different from that of a March. Here the Army ought to Environ the place in ſuch a manner that nothing can enter it, endeavouring as much as may be to keep the Camps without Cannon-ſhot.

If the place ſtand upon a River,

there is a Detachment made of one part of the Army which takes its Quarters on the other ſide with Bridges of communication, where Redoubts are made wherein are placed ſtrong Foot-guards. If it be encompaſſed with hills, the heights are to be poſſeſſed from which the Enemies might extreamly incommode the Beſiegers, if they are once become Maſters of them.

In a Siege the Army Encamps with their back to the place, the Battallions lined with Squadrons. The Ingeneers mark out the lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation with Redoubts, and Angles in fit diſtances; and every Regiment works at them in the place of its Quarter. The line of Circumvallation is that which is beyond the Camps deſigned only to hinder any relief to enter. The line of Contrevallation is betwen the Camps and the place, which cures the Beſiegers from Sallies.

When the General hath ordered his Camps, placed his Guards as well on

on the ſide of the place, as of the Country about, and that he hath appointed Lieutenant Generals to Command in each Quarter, with orders what to do; he goes with his Ingeneers to view the place, and orders the Attaque to be made at the part which he thinks to be weakeſt: for that end he commands the firſt Regiments of Foot to be in readineſs in more or leſs number according to the ſtrength of the Beſieged, that he may open the Trenches; and orders as many Squadrons as he thinks convenient to mount the Guard of them, and to beat back the Sallies of the Enemies; the Regiments which are to open the Trenches make their Detachments, before they draw out of their Camps; they furniſh the number of Labourers that the Ingeneers have required, with Officers to lead them: and the time of marching out drawing near, the Majors draw up the Battallions, the Chaplains make the accuſtomed Prayers with a ſhort exhortation, at the end whereof they give a general Abſolution,

ſolution, and the Souldiers cry, *God ſave the King*, throwing their Hats in the Air.

The Regiments draw off in good order, Drums beating, the Officers with Pikes in hand, the party Detached at their front; and come to the place of working, where they receive Orders what to do from the Lieutenant General for the day, or the *Mareſchal de Camp*. So ſoon as day ends, all the Cavalry of the Army, except thoſe who have the Guard, go and bring Faggots to the Reerward of the Trenches; they who are appointed to defend the Labourers, lay themſelves on their Bellies ſome paces beyond the Counterſcarpe, and part of the Souldiers commanded to work, begin to dig and caſt up the earth, according as it hath been marked out to them by the Ingeneers, whilſt the others bring them Faggots and Mattocks.

The Trenches ought to be ſix foot and a half high, and four broad, with *Banquets* for the convenience of the Musket-

Musketeers; and the Ingeneers ſhould carry them on in ſuch a manner that they be not open to the place: when it cannot be otherwayes, that part which is open is covered with great Faggots or Planks of wood called *Madriers.*

When two Attacks are made, the firſt Regiment hath the right, and the ſecond the left.

The great Maſter or General of the Artillery carries on the works at the Batteries, and brings thither the Cannon, with a ſufficient Proviſion of all that can be uſeful to the Trenches.

If there be no *Rideaw*, Shelter, nor Bottom or Depth at the Reer of the Trenches to cover the Horſe-guard; there are Earthen works (called *Eſpaulments*) caſt up, which muſt be Cannon proof, behind which they place themſelves.

So ſoon as day breaks, the Lieutenant General cauſes all the men draw back within the lines of approaches called the *Boyau*, where every one betakes himſelf to his Poſt that they may

may inceſſantly fire againſt the place; whileſt the Pieces of Battery do all they can to diſmount the Enemies Guns, and ſpoil their works.

All the Guards of the Trenches are relieved at the end of twenty four hours, at the ſame hour that they were mounted; and the Regiments that enter the Guard ſhould continue the works as far as the Paliſſadoe. They who come after Attack the *Chemin convert* the Covered way; they drive the Enemies from thence with Granadoes, whileſt others pluck up the *Paliſſadoes*, and make there a lodging with Gabions, Faggots, and Sacks full of earth, into which a Captain and Musketeers are placed for its preſervation. If the Ditches be full of water, they are filled with Faggots, ſtuffed with Stones. When the half-moon which is to be carried is inveſted, they blow it up with Mines, and having driven the Enemies from thence, they lodge themſelves on it. From thence they make a Gallery into the Ditch which joynes to the Baſtion

where-

hereto the Miner is to be ſet, whileſt
the mean time the Batteries are ad-
anced as far as the Covered way. If
e Gallery were in a dry Ditch; the
ieutenantGeneral ſhould not omit to
ake Proviſion of ſeveral Hogſheads
f water, which is made uſe of to
uench the Artificial fires that the Be-
eged might throw ſtom the Rampart
pon the Gallery; the Miner being
odged at the foot of the Baſtion, he
akes a Mine there and Charges it.
nd when every thing is ready to
ive the Aſſault, the General cauſes
he Beſieged to be ſummoned to ren-
er before the Mine play, promiſing
hem all good conditions, if they had
ather Surrender, than abide the As-
ault; Hoſtages are ſent from either
ide, whileſt the Capitulation is frame-
ng, which is no ſooner Signed but
hat the General Commands the two
irſt Regiments of Foot with a Lieu-
enant General, to go take poſſeſſion
of the Place; and eſtabliſh Courts of
Guard whereſoever there is need. If
he Capitulation bear that the Forces

that

that were in Garriſon ſhould be P
ſoners of War; they are diſarme
and ſhut up in ſome convenient pla
to which a ſtrong Guard is put. B
if it be agreed upon by the Trea
that they ſhall march out, with B
and Baggage, Drums beating, Colou
flying, lighted Matches, and ſo
pieces of Cannon; the General ha
ing put his Men in Arms, comes
ſee the Enemies Garriſon march o
the Officers at the head of their Co
panies who ought to ſalute him wi
their Arms, and the Governour at t
Reer of all; and ſends with them
Guard of Horſe to Convoy them
the place that hath been grant
them by the Capitulation.

It is the right of the firſt Foot-R
giments of the Army to take poſſeſſio
of all Conquered places, to make t
themſelves places of Armes, to Guar
the Poſts of them, and there to co
tinue until there be a Commander an
Garriſon eſtabliſhed therein. An
the Army never decamps from be
fore them, till the breaches be fir
re

repaired, the Works refitted, the Lines and Trenches filled up, and the Mines uncharged; that ought to be the care of the General, as well as to fill the Store-houſes with Proviſions and neceſſary Ammunition.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Officers of a Place.

THE Officers which the King places in a Town of War, are a Governour, a Lieutenant of the King, a Major, Aides Majors, and Captains of the Gates.

It is the Governours part to have continual care of the preſervation of the place which hath been entruſted to him, becauſe his head muſt anſwer for it; his Office is to appoint the Guards, Rounds, and Patrouils: to give the word every evening; viſit the Poſts, keep the Officers and Souldiers to their duty, charge them

to

to be diligent, and to ſend oft
out Parties as well to learn ne
of the Enemies, as to raiſe cont
butions from the neighbouring Cou
try.

The Kings Lieutenant comman
in the place and Government in a
ſence of the Governour with the ſa
Authority.

The Serjeant Major ſees the Guar
mounted, the Rounds and Poſts a
ſigned: he regulates the Sentinel
goes every evening to receive th
Word from the Governour, and giv
it about upon the place of Arms, t
the Quarter-maſters and Serjeants
the Garriſon; he goes his Roun
major: he viſits the Courts of Guar
the *Eſcouades* and Arms of the Sou
diers; he cauſes neceſſary Ammunit
on to be diſtributed amongſt them
he orders the Gates to be opened an
ſhut, and gives the Governour an e
act account of all that paſſes in th
place.

The Adjutants or Aides-Majo
are more or leſs in number accordi

to the greatneſs of places; they go the Rounds with the Major by turns, and the duties of their charges differ nothing at all from his.

The care of the Captains of the Gates is to go evening and morning to the Governours Houſe to receive the Keyes of the Gates, that they may open and ſhut them.

There is no Frontier place wherein there is not a Commiſſary of Artillery, a Store-keeper, who keeps an account of all the Ammunition, and diſtributes them according to the Governours order; Gunners, whereof there is alwaies one on the Guard at the Batteries; and a Commiſſary of Proviſions who hath the charge of the Corn, Flower, and of all that may ſerve for the ſuſtenance of a Garriſon.

The Officers who are in Garriſon in a place owe all kind of obedience and reſpect to the Governour, and they cannot go out for what reaſon ſoever without a permiſſion from him in writing, or from the perſon that Commands there in his abſence.

In

In Garriſon Towns that are well ordered there are ſome men placed at the Gates, whoſe care is only to obſerve Forrainers that come in and go out; and according to the comparing of the Memorials which they and all the Innkeepers of the Town bring every evening to the Major; it is known how many ſtrangers are every night in the place, what they are, and where the lodge.

The Governours, Kings Lieutenants, Majors, and Aids-majors, have all almoſt at this time free Companies of Firelocks or Dragoons, who do nothing elſe but make Inrodes upon the Enemies Country.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Guard of places.

THE hour of mounting the Guard is different in Garriſon Towns according to the inclination of

of the Governours. Some do it at the break of day, becauſe at the time when the gates are opened, which is the uſual hour of ſurprizes, two thirds of the Garriſon are in Arms; others mount it at ten of the Clock in the morning, or towards the evening: but the uſual time of almoſt all the Garriſons of the Kingdom, is at two of the Clock Afternoon.

Whileſt the Drums beat to the Guard, the Corporals ought to go to the Majors houſe, who makes them caſt lots for the Poſts and Rounds, and writes them down in a Regiſter kept for that purpoſe. Having done ſo, they return to their *Eſcouades*, who gather together before the Captains lodgings, and the Serjeants lead them in good order, Drums beating, as far as the place of Arms, to that part where the Guards of the Poſt which has fallen to their ſhare ought to meet. When all the Eſcouades are gathered together, and drawn up; the Major or Aide-major makes the Officers draw lots for the Poſts and Rounds,

beginning by the Captains and ending at the Serjeants.

At the places which are weakeſt and where there is greateſt dange there is a ſtronger Guard put, Com manded by a Captain with a ſub Lieutenant or Enſign, and two three Serjeants.

The Guard being ſet and the O ficers having taken their Poſts, th Major begins to make the Guard the place of Arms draw off: the thoſe of the Gates and Baſtions, an laſtly, thoſe that are without. Whil the Guard is mounting, the Office of the Guard that is to be relieve put their Souldiers in Arms, and dra them up in *Haye* on the ſide of t Court of Guard, that they may lea the place to the Guard that is to r lieve them, and poſt themſelves ov againſt them. This is the Comma that is given on that occaſion.

Souldiers take heed.
Advance your Pikes. March... Ha
To the Right-hand about.

T

The Officers of the Guard that mounts file off their Souldiers, and put them in *Haye* by the side of the Court of Guard: the Officers of the Guard that is relieved deliver to them the Orders if there be any new; the Corporals do the like to their Comrades; they charge them with the Furniture of the Court of Guard, and inform them of the number of Sentinels that are to be set as well by night as by day, and of what they have to do extraordinarily. The Consignations being made, and the Sentinels relieved, the Officers of the Guard that is relieved, make their Souldiers file off, and lead them to the place of Arms, where having put them in Battallia, they thank them. The Officers of the Guard that has mounted command the Souldiers to lay down their Arms, making them march three steps, by this word of Command.

Souldiers take heed to lay down your Arms.
Advance the Pikes. March.... Halt.

To the Right (or) *To the Left.*
Preſent your Arms. March.

So ſoon as the Arms are laid dow
the Officers and Corporals ſhou
look if they be in condition to fire,
the Bandeleers be provided of Po
der and Match, and give ſtrict orde
to the Sentinels that are at t
gates, never to ſuffer any ſtop
Waggons or Carts upon the Bridge
charging them to ſtop thoſe t
come in or go out, until they kn
that no others are coming to m
them.

When a ſtranger on horſe or fo
offers to come into the Town; t
out Sentinels ought to ſtop him, th
call the Corporal, who gives not
of it to the Officer; and the Offi
ſends one or two Musketeers w
him to the Governours lodging.

At what diſtance ſoever a Senti
perceives any Troops, he oug
to give notice thereof to the Co
of Guard; and the Officer cauſes i
mediately the Barier to be made f

or a Bridge to be drawn, letting no body in, unleſs the Major or Aide-Major bring orders for it from the Governour.

When it is time to ſhut the gates, the Alarm-bell is Rung to call in thoſe that are abroad in the fields, and the Aide Majors or Captains of the gates attended by ſome Musketteers of the Court of Guard of the place of Arms, come to the Governours houſe for the Keyes; and ſo ſoon as they come to the gates the Officers command the Souldiers to light their Matches, and having Ranked them in two Files, order them to preſent their Arms; and send the Pikes to help to draw up the Bridges. After that the gates are ſhut, one half of the Guard is drawn off that they may paſs the night upon the Ramparts, in the Courts of Guard of the Courtines or Baſtions: the Corporals ſend ſome of the Souldiers of their Eſcouades for Wood and Candle: and the Serjeants go to the place of Arms to receive the Word, which is no ſooner

given but that the Drums beat th
retreat, and the Serjeants of Guar
carry the Word to their Officers, an
give it about amongſt the Corpora
who command the Sentinels to ſuffe
no body any more to paſs upon th
Ramparts without commanding the
to ſtand, and giving notice of it t
the Court of Guard.

When the Major goes the Roun
the Officers of the Guard go and re
ceive him by two Musketteers, an
give him the Word onceonly, th
is, at his Round-major.

When the Governour or Kin
Lieutenant go the Round, the Office
having Ranked their Souldiers i
File out of the Court of Guard an
without Arms, ſend four Musketee
to receive them ten paces off; an
give them the Word as often as th
pleaſe to demand it. All other Roun
without exception ought to give th
word to the Corporals or Lanſp
ſades of the Courts of Guard, wh
receive it with the point of their u
ked Sword at the heart of him th
giv

gives it. In Garriſons that are well guarded the Rounds go every quarter of an hour, to the end the Rampart may never be unfurniſhed.

The Rounds are alwayes made with light, and ſo ſoon as a Sentinel perceives any, it is his duty to cry, *Who comes there?* ſo loud that he may be heard by the next Courts of Guard. He that goes the Round ſhould anſwer, *the Round*, or the *Round-major*, or *the Governours Round.*

The Sentinels by whom he paſſes ſhall alwayes preſent their Arms, and never permit any whomſoever to approach them. When he draws near a Court of Guard, the Sentinel before the Arms ſhall ask him very loud, *who comes there?* ſo ſoon as he anſwers, *the Round*; he is to bid him *Stand. Corporal come forth.* Thereupon the Corporal comes immediately out of the Court of Guard, draws his Sword, and asks, *Who comes there?* when he is anſwered, *the Round.* He ſaies, *let him that hath the Word advance.*

The Round advances and gives the

Word into the Corporals ear, ſo low that he can be heard of no body but of him alone: but if perchance one ſhould give another word than what was the true, he ought to ſtop him that goes the Round, and acquaint his Officer, who orders him to be kept in the Courts of Guard all the night long.

The out Courts of Guard make Rounds about the covered wayes, in *French*, *les chemins couverts*; but they give no word, they are only made to hearken, and every Souldier goes the Round by turn.

The *Patrouilles* are made in the ſtreets of the Town by a Serjeant and ſix Muſketteers of the Guard of the place of Arms, to make the Souldiers retire to their Quarters, the publick houſes ſhut their doors, and to hinder the diſorders that may be committed by night, ſtopping and carrying to the Court of Guard all that are found in the ſtreets without light and order.

At what hour ſo ever the Alarm is

Rung

Rung, all the Companies ought with diligence to gather together before the Captains Quarters, who leads them to the Posts that have been appointed them by the Major.

At the break of day, the Drums beat the *Reveillie*, which the *French* call the *Dienne*, the Alarm-bell is rung, the Aide-majors and Captains of the gates come to the Governours house for the Keyes, and the Officers of the Guard bring off the Souldiers who passed the night on the Ramparts, Rank them in two Files, and make them present their Arms whilest the Gates are opening: the Majors send a Serjeant with some Musketteers, to scoute in the Suburbs, and in the hollow wayes about the Town, and draw a Bridge upon them until they come back; when they bring account that there is no danger, the rest of the Bridges are let down, the Corporals place the out Sentinels whom they inform of what they have to do; the Majors and Captains of the

Gates

Gates carry back the Keys to the Governours houſe, and the Officers make the Souldiers lay down their Arms.

In Towns where are many horſe, the Governour places daily fifty Troopers in Guard, and ſends every morning an Officer with ſome Horſemen to beat the Rode half a League round the place.

Every Officer of Guard muſt anſwer for his Poſt, and no man not ſo much as his Colonel can command him in any thing, except the Governour of the place or he that commands in his abſence.

All Governours or Commanders ought to have a Sentinel at their door: and as often as they paſs by any Court of Guard, the Officers are obliged to draw out their Souldiers, put them in *Haye* without Arms, and ſtand at their head.

If the Commander of a place be a Lieutenant General, he is to have a Guard at his door, conſiſting of a

Lieu-

Lieutenant, Serjeant, and thirty men, who are to be in Arms as well as the other Courts of Guard every time that he paſſes: but the Drums are not to beat the March.

When a Commander is Mareſchal of *France* or Governour of a Province, he is to have a Guard of fifty men commanded by a Captain, Lieutenant, a ſub-Lieutenant and two Serjeants, and all Courts of Guard are obliged to be in Arms when he paſſes by, and the Drums to beat the March.

When the Princes of blood, the Mareſchals of *France*, and the Generals of an Army paſs through any Town, the Governours furniſh them with a Foot-guard, and at their entry and departure ſalute them with ſome Volleys of Cannon.

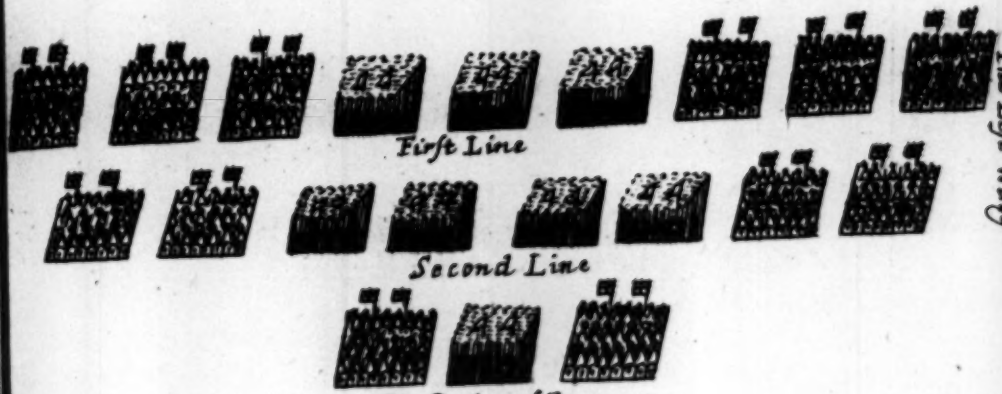
CHAP.

CAAP. XXIII.

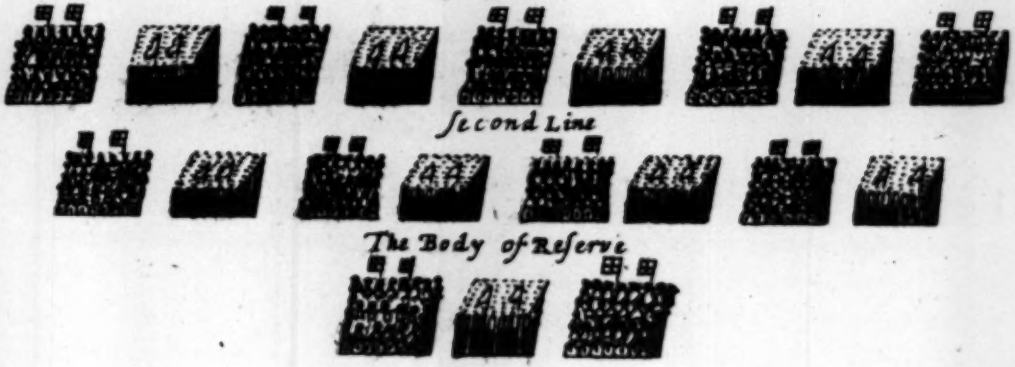
Of Battels.

THough Battels be not ſo frequent now a daies as heretofore, yet the knowledge of them is not to be ſlighted. A good General is alwayes the Maſter to give or avoid Battel; and when he judges it convenient to hazard a Battel, it is prudence in him to uſe all his circumſpection before-hand: Seizing on the moſt advantageous Poſts, and expoſing his Enemy to all the inconveniences of weather and ſeaſons. He chuſes at firſt a field of Battel fit for the quality and number of his Forces: if the number of his Horſe exceed the Foot, he covets Plains; and when he has more Infantry than Cavalry, he poſſeſſes himſelf as much as poſſibly he can of narrow and covered places. He Poſts his Artillery on

The way of Draving an Army into Battalia. Page. 76. 1st Part



Another way of Drawing an Army into Battalia. page. 76. 1st par.



on the Front of his Army, he draws up his Troops into two Lines, placeing the Horſe on the Wings of the Foot, or lining his Squadrons with Battallions according to the order of the Enemies Army.

The General makes a body of reſerve of ſome Brigads of Horſe and Foot, whom he Poſts at the Reer of the lines: and commands all his Dragoons to alight that they may firſt fall on with the Forlorn hope, poſting them for that end at the Front of his Army. Afterward he viſits his Regiments one after another, and places General perſons at each Poſt; the firſt Lieutenant General at the right Wing, the ſecond at the left, with *Mareſchals de Camp*; others at the ſecond Line, and ſome with the body of Reſerve, where he continues himſelf during the Fight, after that he hath given his orders in all places; and from whence he ſends aſſiſtance to the weakeſt poſts.

When all things are rightly diſ-

poſed,

poſed, he obſerves the Enemies countenance, and their order of Battel: he begins the Charge at that ſide where he finds himſelf to be ſtrongeſt; making his Troops to good purpoſe fight the one after the other, and not all at the ſame time, and ordering them to obſerve their diſtance ſo well, that the former being overthrown, may not fall back on thoſe who are to ſecond them.

If the firſt Line be ſo warmly charged by the Enemies, that it is forced to give ground; the ſecond is in all readineſs to engage, whileſt the diſordered Troops Rallie again and return afreſh to the Charge; and therefore a General ought to have many good Officers under him, to remedy all the Accidents that may happen during the Fight.

It being impoſſible that he can be in all places himſelf, or give orders any where but in the ſide where he is; when his Army has got the better, he ſhould never ſuffer his men to

Plun-

Plunder or purſue, unleſs the Enemy be wholly broken; and though it be good to purſue vigouroufly, yet he muſt ſtill keep ſome Troops in good order, who leave not their Ranks, that ſo they may prevent all inconveniencies.

The end of the Firſt part.

The end of the First part.

THE ART OF WAR.

The Second Part.

Which treateth of the particular Charges of Horſe and Foot, of the manner of conducting and of exerciſing Soldiers.

CHAP. I.

Of the Officers-General of the Light Horſe-men.

HAving in the firſt Part diſcourſed of Charges, and of what concerned an Army, and pla- in general; I ſhall in this, treat of

ticular Officers, and of all th
they are obliged by their emplo
ments.

The first charge of the Light Hor
men is that of the Colonel General
whose power is to command them
all places, to send them out in Part
give them the order of fighting, ta
inspection of the Officers to see
they do their duty, if the Troops
in good condition, to cashеer insu
cient Troopers, and turn off bad H
ses. He serves commonly the Ar
in quality of Lieutenant General, a
the new Officers are obliged to ap
themselves to him. This Charge
at present possessed by the Co
d'Anvergne; who on many occasio
has given proof that he was not
worthy to succeed to the Offices
his Uncle, Monsieur *de Turenne*.

The Master General de Camp co
mands in absence of the Colonel, w
the same Authority; as at pres
doth the Marques of *Renel*, Lieu
nant-General of the King's Armi

The Charge of Commiſſary-General is the third, poſſeſſed be Monſieur *de la Cordomere*, Lieutenant General of the King's Armies. He keeps a Roll of all the Light Horſe-men, muſters them when he thinks fit, obliges the Captains to keep their Troops full, caſheers bad Troopers and little Horſes, and gives the King an exact account of the ſtrength of Companies, and of the Conduct of all the Officers.

The Light Horſe-men have their particular Quarter-maſters; whoſe duty is to go to the place of encamping with the Marſhal de Camp for the day; and to receive from the Quarter-Maſter General of the Army, the Ground that is appointed for the Horſe: And they are amongſt the Light Horſe-men, what the General Quarter-Maſter is to the Army. And therefore it is neceſſary they ſhould be able and experienced, and that they be perfectly acquainted with the Countries, Woods, Rivers, paſſes and narrow Paſſages. They

take Orders from the Colonel General, or from him who in his abſence Commands the Horſe.

CHAP. II.

Of Maſters de Camp, and Majors of Horſe.

IT is not very long ſince there was no talk in *France* of Regiments of Light Horſe-men; there were none but Troops of Ordinance, which have been ſince made into Regiments; the Command whereof has been given to Officers who have been qualified with title of *Maſter de Camp*, which is the ſame thing as a Colonel of Foot.

A Maſter de Camp ought to be a man of Authority, that he may abſolutely command his Captains. His chief Charge is, to march at the head of his Regiment, and to lead them into Fight to the place that the General

neral has appointed him in the Vanguard, Battel, or Rere-Guard. It is his duty to visit his Troops, to cause the Guards to be well ordered, changed and relieved, hinder his Troopers from leaving their Ranks, see if the Captains take care of their Troops, if they be well furnished of Men, Arms and Horses, and to command the Officers to do what they ought. He should render all obedience to the General, Lieutenant Generals, Marshals de Camp, and to the Brigadeers; yea, and to the General persons of the Horse. When he marches at the head of his Regiment, it is his Post to be four paces before the Captains.

The Regiments of Horse who are strangers, have Lieutenant Colonels, but the French have only Majors; who are always the eldest Captains, and who command in absence of the Masters de Camp. When a Regiment consists of several Squadrons, the Master de Camp marches at the head of the first, and the Major at the head of the second.

Every Regiment of Horſe hath an Aid-Major; whoſe Charge is to appoint the Quarters, to place and relieve the Guards, to make the Detachments, to take the Word from the Major of the Brigade, carry it to the Commander, and give it about amongſt the Quarter-Maſters of the Troops.

CHAP. III.

Of the Captains of the Light-Horſe.

A Captain of Light Horſe ought to be Brave, Experienced, Diligent; and above all things, very Careful. His duty is to lead his Troop whitherſoever he is commanded by his Maſter de Camp, or by the General: He ought to have a care of his Troopers, often viſit their Horſes, ſee if they be well kept, and that they want for nothing. His place

place is always to be before his Company ſome paces, unleſs it be in the day of Battel; and then he puts the buttocks of his Horſe into the firſt Rank of the Squadron. When he is in Quarter, he ought to inſtruct his Troopers how to uſe their Arms, ride their Horſes, form a Squadron, put themſelves again into Battel-Array when they are broken by a Halt, or by the way; and above all things, to teach them the Quarter Wheeling (in French, *le Quart de Converſion*) which is the principal motion of the Horſe. The Captain has power to create in his Troop a Quarter-Maſter, and three Brigadeers; and the King ſupplies the Charges of Lieutenant and Cornet.

The Command amongſt Captains is quite different in Horſe from what it is in Foot: In Foot they command according to the Seniority of their Regiments; but in Horſe they follow only the date of their Commiſſions: That is obſerved amongſt the Maſters of Camp, and the other Officers of Horſe.

CHAP. IV.

Of Lieutenants and Cornets.

THe Lieutenants ought to be as capable as the Captains, because in abſence of them they have the ſame Charge and Authority. They ſhould procure the love and fear of the Horſemen of their Troops, viſit them often, recommend to them the care of their Horſes and Arms, and give the Captains an exact account of all that happens. They muſt not be ſevere to the Troopers without ground, that occaſions running away and deſertion; but eſpecially in the preſence of the Captains, becauſe they have no Authority then; but in their abſence they are to exact punctual obedience of them, and not to ſpare thoſe who fail in their duty, and in the ſervice of the King. It is their part to obſerve the actions of the Quarter-Maſters and Brigadeers, that

that they may keep them to their duty, and make them provide what is neceſſary for their Troops. Their Poſt in a March is at the left hand of the Captains.

The Charge of a Cornet is a gentile and handſome employment for a young man, who begins the profeſſion of a Horſe-man, and deſires to learn it. He ought to have as great care of the Troop as the Lieutenant, ſeeing he commands it in his abſence. His duty is to carry the Standard whitherſoever the Troop marches, or to have it carried by a ſtout and faithful Horſeman whom he is to pay for that Office; but at a Muſter, at the Guard, or in a day of Battel, he is to carry it himſelf; and ſhould rather be killed than forſake it, becauſe to loſe it is a diſhonour to himſelf and his Troop.

His place in a day of Battel is at the fifth File in the firſt Rank of the Squadron: when the Troop files off, he marches alone after the third Rank; and when he carries not his Standard, he takes the left hand of the Lieutenant.

nant. The Cornet muſt know that in Detachments the Standard is never carried, but only when all the Troop marches.

There is no talk of a Cornet in the Troops of Gendarms, but of an Enſign and *Guidon*; and every Troop carries both.

CHAP. V.

Of Quarter-Maſters, and Brigadeers of the Troops of Light Horſemen.

THE Creation of a Quarter-Maſter of a Troop depending abſolutely on the Captain, he ought always to chuſe amongſt his Troopers him whom he ſhall judge moſt capable of that charge, becauſe he commits to him the care of his Troop; and beſides that he ought to be ſtout and vigilant, it is neceſſary that he ſhould read, write and caſt Accounts.

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His duty is to keep a Liſt of the Troopers, and of their Quarters; to viſit often the Stables, cauſe the Horſes to be dreſſed in his preſence, examine if the Saddles and Bridles want nothing, have a care that the Troopers ſell not their Forage, to go to the Captain's Quarters evening and morning, and eſpecially when he pays the Troop. It is his part take the care of the Arms and Ammunition, ſet Guards at the places appointed by the Major, and often to viſit the *Vedetes*. When the Troop marches, his Poſt is at the Rear, that he may hinder the Troopers from quitting their Ranks, or ſtaying behind. In the Field or Garriſon, he receives the Proviſions and Forage at the Store-houſes, and delivers them to the Brigadeers, who divide them among the Troopers. And he is to be every evening at the Circle, there to receive the Order and Word from the Major, which he carries to his Captain and to the officers of the Troop. When there is any Detachment he commands the

Troopers

Troopers whoſe Rank is to march, and conducts them himſelf to the place of Rendezvous.

A Troop of Horſe is divided into three Brigades, and over each the Captain places a Brigadeer, to take care of them. He chuſes commonly for theſe Offices, the moſt ancient, ſtout and diſcreet men of the Troop. Their duty is to give the Captain and Officers notice of all that paſſes amongſt them, and to hinder diſorders and quarrels. When they are upon the Guard, their function is to ſet the *Vedetes* in the places appointed to them by the Major, to place none there but ſufficient men; for otherwiſe they might give the Alarm often without reaſon: inſtructing them in what they have to do, viſiting them frequently for fear they fall aſleep, and taking care to relieve them every hour. They diſtribute amongſt the Troopers the Proviſions and Forage which they have received from the Quarter-Maſter: And their place in a March is in the firſt Rank.

Every

Every Troop of Horſe ſhould have a Trumpetter, who is commonly quartered near the Captain, or with his Equipage. He takes his Orders from the Quarter-Maſter; and ſounds to Boots and Saddle, to Horſe, and to the Standard at the hour appointed him: And every evening he ſounds to ſet the Watch, ſo ſoon as the Word is given. The place of the Kettle-Drums and Trumpets in a March is at the head of the Squadron, ſix paces before the Commander. In the day of Battel they are upon the Wings, that they may ſound the Charge or Retreat, according as they are ordered by the Majors or Aid-Majors of the Regiments. At the ſound of Trumpet all the Troopers are to put themſelves in an Equipage of War, and to make haſte to the Captain's Quarters or to the Quarters of thoſe who command their Troops.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Colonels of Foot.

THe Charge of Colonel General of the *French Infantry* has been extinct ever ſince the death of the Duke of *Eſpernon*. It gave an abſolute power over all the Foot; Juſtice was executed upon them every where in his name; he named Officers, and had a Company in every Regiment, which was called the Colonels: and the Commanders of Bodies had no other name but Maſters de Camp: but ſince the ſuppreſſion of that charge, they have left that Title, (which is ſtill retained amongſt the Horſe) and taken the name of Colonel.

The Charge of a Colonel requires a Perſon of Quality that is rich, and who commands his Captains abſolutely. And that his Regiment may be good and well entertained, he is to oblige them to take care of their Com-

Companies, and to make choice of good inferior Officers.

His duty is to lead his Regiment whitherſoever he is commanded, and to march at the head of it, with a *Hauſſecol* or Gorget, and a Pike in hand. When he is in a Battel his Poſt is with the Pikes, three paces before the Captains. He ought to ſee in what condition his Companies are, and have them filled with good men well armed and accoutered with all that is neceſſary. And as there is nothing that makes a Soldier ſo active and dexterous as exerciſing; he ſhould command his officers to exerciſe their Companies an hour every day, and the Major the Regiment twice a week.

When the Regiment marches alone in an Enemies Country, he ſhould as much as poſſibly he can, avoid Plains, and ſeek out covered ways, forbidding his Soldiers upon pain of death to quit their Ranks. He is to order one half of the Captains to march on the Front, and the other at

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the Rear, the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants in the Diviſions, the Serjeants on the Wings, a Lieutenant with thirty men in the Van-Guard, and another with the like number for the Rear-Guard. When he finds himſelf in a Plain, and cannot avoid it, he is to fraiſe his Battalion; that is, to encompaſs the Muſquetteers with Pikes, that he may defend himſelf againſt the Horſe that might attack him. The only means to make the Soldiers aſſiduous in the Regiment, and prevent Licentiouſneſs, is to commaed all the Officers to abide by their Poſts, and to make every Lieutenant reſponſable for his Diviſion.

In the Siege of a place, the day that his Regiment is in the Trenches, he is to make a prohibition to his Soldiers not to go out of the Camp: and having made his Detachments, he is to lead his Regiment to the place of Attack under as good a covert as poſſible he can; where he is to receive Orders from the Lieutenant-

nant General, or the Marſhal de Camp for the day: afterward he is to relieve the Poſts, viſit the Works, cauſe the Orders that have been given him to be punctually put in execution, and take care of the wounded Officers; aſſiſting them with all his power, and rendring juſtice to every one without emulation.

All the Regiments of Foot have their Juſtice, and their State-Major, made up of the Major, Aid-majors, Chaplain, Quarter-Maſter, Provoſt-Martial, his Lieutenant, Clerk, Chirurgeon Major, ſix Archers or Officers, and the Executioner.

When the Queſtion is of trying a Soldier that is criminal, the Provoſt-Marſhal brings in the Indictment, and the Council of War is held at the Colonel's Quarters.

The Colonel hath power to ſuſpend and arreſt the Officers of his Regiment when they have offended againſt the Service, but he ought immediately give notice thereof to Court. In the Army he hath no

Court of Guard before his Tent, unless he be a Brigadeer; but only a Sentinel of the Guard of the Camp. The ſame thing is always obſerved in a place where he lies in Garriſon, unleſs he be Commander of it in abſence of the Governor, the King's Lieutenant; or of the Major, who has Commiſſion to command.

Colonels among themſelves command not according to the priority of their Commiſſions, as is in uſe among the Horſe; but according to the Rank of their Regiments. For example, the Colonel of the Regiment of *Picardy* being but of one day's ſtanding, will command the Colonel of the Regiment of *Champain*, who has carried the Charge twenty years; becauſe *Picardy* is the ancienteſt of all the Regiments: and ſo of the reſt. The ſame thing is obſerved amongſt the Captains and other Officers of Foot.

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CHAP. VII.

Of the Lieutenant Colonel.

EVery Regiment of Horſe and Dragoons hath its Lieutenant-Colonel, who in abſence of the Colonel commands with equal Authority: But becauſe moſt part of the Colonels are young Lords who want not courage, but have not all the experience that is neceſſary; the King hath reſerved to himſelf the liberty to chuſe whereſoever he pleaſes Officers of Service, whoſe Valour, Conduct and Capacity has been manifeſted on many occaſions, to place at the head of his Regiments as well Horſe as Foot; and the chief Captains are to take no exceptions hereat.

A Lieutenant Colonel ought to be a man of Service, who hath paſſed through all the degrees of Command, who hath ſignalized himſelf in dangerous occaſions, who knows the way

of attacking and defending a place, leading on a Regiment to fight, making a noble Retreat, and entrenching himſelf in a Poſt that he may not be baffled. The duties of his Charge are like thoſe of the Colonel, who ought never to undertake any thing without conſulting him. It is his part to ſee to the Diſcipline of the Regiment, and to know the worth and valour of every particular Officer: He ſhould moreover endeavour to know all the Soldiers of the Regiment, to make himſelf both beloved and feared by them; that may be done by hearing their complaints, cauſing their Officers to do them juſtice when they are wronged, and ordering them to be ſeverely puniſhed when they have done amiſs.

The Poſt of a Lieutenant-Colonel is on the left hand of the Colonel, three ſteps before the Captains, when the Regiment conſiſts but of one Battalion: but when it is of more, the Colonel commands the firſt, and he the ſecond. The Colonels, Lieute-

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nant-Colonels, and Commanders of Battalions are exempted from mounting the Guard when they are in Garrison in a fortified place.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Majors, and Aid-Majors of Foot.

THe Charge of Sergeant-Major is another thing in Foot than what it is in Horse, though the duties be not much different. A Major of Horse is always the first Captain of his Regiment, and commands it in absence of the Master de Camp; but the Major of Foot has no Company, and can pretend to no Command but after all the Captains, unless he have a particular Commission for that purpose.

It is the Major's duty to go every evening, and receive the Word from him that commands; and being in an Army, from the Major-General,

or Majors of Brigades: afterward to carry it to the Camp to his Colonel, and to assemble the Serjeants of the Companies into a circle, that he may give it about amongst them. If there be any Detachments for Convoys, Guards and Parties; he is to command every Company to have in readiness the number of Soldiers that have been demanded of him. He is to give notice to Officers, whose turn it is to march; and shall appoint them an hour and place of Rendezvous, where he is to be first, that he may receive them, and lead them whither need shall require. It is his part to give the Order how and what hour the Companies should march; and if his Regiment must be in the Van Guard, Main Battel, or Rear-Guard. Being ready to depart, he is to command the Drummers to beat the Troop, he is to advertise the Captains, cause the Colours be brought out, draw up the Battalion, and is to give every Officer the Post that he must keep that day. And having drawn

drawn out all his Companies, he is to see them depart, that he may know if they march in good order: Before the Regiment come to Quarters, he ought to go and visit it, then return and draw them up, detach his Courts of Guard, give order to the Serjeants of what they are to do, and order the Companies to go to Quarters. If the Regiment encamp in the Body of an Army, he is to give each Company the Ground that hath been marked out to him, and make them place their Arms in form of a Pyramid, the Pikes apart from the Muskets, six large paces before the Huts; he shall post the Guard of the Camp about fifteen paces beyond the Battalion, and detach the other Guards which the Regiment shall be obliged to furnish. If the Regiment lodge by it self in a Quarter where there is danger, he is to barricade, entrench, or enclose it with Carts and Waggons; afterward he is to place his Guards about the Quarters, and the Sentinels so near together

that they may hear one another ſpeak: and is to ſet without the Entrenchments Sentinels, *Perdues*, who in caſe of an Alarm, having fired, are to retreat to the Court of Guard. When an Alarm is given to the Camp, the Major muſt come to the place of Arms of the Regiment, form his Battalion, ſend to double his Guards in the place where the Alarm is given, give notice to his Colonel, and acquaint the General with what occurs. No Company ſhould enter or come out of its Poſt without leave from the Major, and no Order is ever altered but by him, becauſe it is always given by the appointment of the General or his own Colonel,

Whatſoever Ammunition is allotted to the Regiment, is delivered to the Major, who divides it among the Companies, and he hath the charge of providing all things neceſſary; as of ſending the Sick to Hoſpitals, commanding the Provoſt Marſhal to furniſh Waggons.

At the Attack of a place it is his duty

duty to give notice to the Regiment of the day when it is to mount the Guard of the Trenches, to cauſe the Drums beat, to command the Officers according to their rank to ſend off Labourers, and Men to defend them. Being come to the Attack, he is to relieve the Poſts, take Orders from the Lieutenant-General, or Marſhal de Camp, what the Regiment is to do; go to the Artillery, and ſee the Inſtruments and neceſſary Ammunition delivered out, lead the Labourers to the appointed places, and give his Colonel an account of all that paſſes.

In day of Battel, he is not to be on Foot in the Rank of the Captains; but on Horſe-back, ſometime on the Front, and ſometime on the Rear, to give the Command, and execute the Orders of his Colonel.

The Major is to keep a Roll of the Rank of the Officers and Companies, muſt know the number of their Soldiers according as they have paſt Muſter, and exerciſe all the Regiments twice a Week, and eſpecial-

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ly the Officers; teaching them the way to ſalute gracefully with the Pike.

It is his right to make an Inventory of the Moveables and Equipage of the Officers of the Regiment that die, and to ſell them at auction by beat of Drum: His dues are the Sword, the Pike, the Corſelet or Gorget, and a ſhilling in the pound of the ſale of their Moveables. He is preſent at the Council of War, and gives his concluſions to the Proceſs, after the ſame manner as the King's Proctor.

The Functions of the Aid-Majors are nothing different from the Majors; and their name explains their charge. The Regiments of Foot have as many Aid-Majors as they have Battalions.

All Majors and Aid-Majors ceaſe from Duty ſo ſoon as they enter into Gariſon in a place where there are others eſtabliſhed by the King.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of a Captain of Foot.

THe Infantry hath in all times been the School of War, and they that have been desirous to perfect themselves therein, have always begun that way. It is far more graceful for a young Gentleman to carry a Musket, than to serve on Horse; great Lords have shewen us the way. The Marques of *Humiers*, Son to the Marshal, began; First, Ensign-Colonel of the King's Regiment, and is now a Captain in it. The Marques of *Vxel*, Colonel of the Dolphin's Regiment, hath served as a Captain in the same Regiment. The Marques of *Feuquiers*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot; the Marques of *Crevaw*, Colonel of the Queen's Regiment; and the Marques of *Nesle* Colonel of the Regiment of Monsieur the Prince, have served as Lieutenants and Captains in his Majesty's Regiment.

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The Count of *Bourlemont*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Picardy*, was also a Captain in the King's: the Son of the Duke of *Gesvres* is Enſign Colonel of it ſtill. The Marqueſs of *Genlis* is Colonel of the Crown Regiment, having firſt been a Captain in it; the Marqueſs of *Frowſle* was ſlain at the Battel of *Conſarbrick*, carrying the Enſign Colonel of the Regiment of *Vermandois*: and ſeveral others whom I could name ſtill in actual ſervice in the Infantry, beſides thoſe whom this profeſſion hath raiſed to greater imployment. I heard *Monſieur de Turenne* ſay, when he was at the ſiege of *Scheinkin-ſcance*, that he wondered to ſee the Hollanders defend their places ſo ill, being that heretofore all Perſons of Quality ſent their Children to them to learn the Art of War, and that he himſelf did firſt begin to carry a Musket there.

It is not enough for a Gentleman, if he would learn ſomewhat, to be at the head of a Company of foot, unleſs he apply himſelf cloſely to his

employment in the manner following.

He ought always have a numerous Company of good and vigorous Souldiers, well kept in Arms and Cloaths, knowing them all by name, and underſtanding what every one of them in particular is capable of: it is no diſhonour to him to go and viſit them often in their Quarters, and to ſee if they be careful to keep themſelves neat.

A Company every five days has the King's Pay compleat, except a penny which the Captain keeps from them, to furniſh them with Cloaths, Linnen, Shooes and Hats: it is not amiſs if he lend them money himſelf; he thereby obſerves better what they want, and obliges them to keep themſelves neat, and to have a care of their Cloaths: neatneſs is of great advantage to them, and prevents many Diſtempers. When there are any ſick or wounded, the Captain ought to ſeparate them from the reſt, and cauſe them be carried to the Hoſpital.

The Captain has power in his Company

Company to make two Serjeants, three Corporals, and five Lanſpaſſades; but he cannot by his own Authority caſheer them, whatever their fault may be: that depends on a Council of War. He has no power to puniſh a Soldier with death, unleſs he rebel; and then he may kill him: but for any thing elſe, he can only impriſon him, and deliver him to the Juſtice that is ſet over the Regiment.

His duty is to lead his Company whitherſoever his Colonel commands him, Marching himſelf on their head, with his Corſelet, and Pike in hand. The Aſſiduity of Captains keeps the Soldiers in Duty: There are ſome now a days, who thinking it a breach of honour to march at the head of their Companies, leave them to be led by their Officers, and make their Lackeys carry their Arms. A good Captain ſhould himſelf order the March of his Company either by two or four; placing the Pikes in the Rear, or in the Centre in form of a

Bat-

Battalion, taking his own Poſt at the Head of them, the Lieutenant at the Rear, the Sub-Lieutenant or Enſign at the head of the Pikes, and the Serjeants on the Flanks. And to lead them to the Rendezvous in this manner, with Drums beating.

He ſhould exerciſe his Soldiers to uſe their Arms, teach them to put themſelves into Battel-Aray, and to rally again as they were when they are broken, and to inſtruct them in all the motions neceſſary to Foot; to make their Huts or Lodgings in the Camp, and all other Exerciſes of War.

At the Siege of a place, when he is in the Trenches, he is to abide in the Poſt that has been entruſted to him, until he be releived; defending it vigorouſly, and making the Soldiers that are committed to him fire continually. When he has the Command of the Labourers, it is his duty to make them haſten to put themſelves quickly under covert, to take heed that none leave their Ranks,

Ranks, or lie on their bellies for fear, or that they may not work.

In a Garriſon he is to mount the Guard at his turn in the Poſt that ſhall fall to him by lot, and not to leave it until it be relieved; often viſiting and making his Rounds exactly. When he marches with the Regiment, his Poſt is one day on the Front, and the other on the Rear; never leaving it without his Colonel's leave, and taking ſpecial care that no Soldier leave his Rank without his permiſſion.

When he marches with his Company ſingle, he is in a morning to ſend his Lieutenant before to their Quarters, make his Soldiers march all the way in good order; and about midway cauſe them to halt for the ſpace of two hours, hindring them from ſtraggling that they may not go pillage in the Villages. A Captain ſhould never be too rough with his Soldiers, nor yet too indulgent; the one makes him hated, and the other ſlighted.

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He muſt know how to make his Men fight ſingly, and in company; be acquainted with the advantages of Places, Arms, Time and Occaſions, that he make uſe of them. He muſt apply himſelf to the knowledge of Fortifications, the manner of attacking and defending a place, how and in what manner the Works are to be carried on; to the end, that when it comes to his turn to carry on or defend a Work, he may not commit the eſcape of a Prentice. A Captain who underſtands his Profeſſion well, is capable of all great Employments; and the charges of Governor, King's Lieutenant, and Major of a place are commonly given only to good Foot-Officers whom the King intends to reward.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the Lieutenant, and Sub-Lieutenants.

THe Charge of a Lieutenant is of the same nature in Foot as in Horse; and seeing he commands the Company in absence of the Captain, he ought to be as capable as himself. It is his duty often to visit the Soldiers, to make them do their Exercises, and train them dayly. When he marches with the Company, the Captain being absent, he leads it; but if the Captain be present he keeps at the Rear, to bring it up. When the Regiment marches in Battel-array, every Lieutenant takes his Post in a Division according to his Rank; hindering the Soldiers from disbanding.

It is the Lieutenant's part to have an inspection into the Actions of the Corporals and Serjeants, that he may

hold them to their duty, and make them provide what is neceſſary for the Company: And therefore he is not to fail to be always at the Colours at the hour that the Soldiers mount the Guard, to exerciſe them, and ſee if their Arms be clear and neat, and in a condition to fire, and if their Bandeleers be provided of Powder, Bullets and Match.

The Charge of a Sub-Lieutenant is new in *France*; formerly there were none but in the Regiments of Guard: but ſince the Suppreſſion of Enſigns, the name of Under-Lieutenant or Lieutenant Reformed has been given to the third Officer of a Foot Company. His Function differs in nothing from that of a Lieutenant, but in the Command and Poſt, which is uſually at the Diviſion of Pikes.

The Officers of a Company ought to procure themſelves the friendſhip of the Captain by viſiting him frequently, rendring him all kind of honour & reſpect, and taking ſpecial care of his Soldiers: He is reciprocally

obliged to love, serve and assist them with all his power.

The Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants and Ensigns of the same Regiment command amongst themselves according to the Priority of their Reception, and not the Rank of their Companies.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Ensign.

BEfore the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, there was not a Foot Company in *France* without an Ensign; at present there are none but in the Companies of Guard, and two that are retained for every Regiment; one for the Colonel's Company, and the other for the Lieutenant Colonel's. However, there is no Battalion without three pair of Colours, but they are carried by Lieutenants-Reformed.

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The Charge of an Enſign is gentile and proper for a young Perſon of Quality who begins to carry Arms; and therefore he ought to get into Intimacy with the Lieutenant of his Company, that he may always learn of him ſomething of the Trade. It is his duty to carry the Colours whitherſoever the Company goes; whether it be to an Attack, or Battel; having no reſpect to danger, but only to the means of acquiring Honour and Glory. Entring into a place, mounting the Guard, paſſing in Muſter, or going to a Fight, he ought himſelf to carry his Colours on the left Shoulder. Upon a March he may give them to be carried by one of the ſtouteſt Soldiers. His Uſual place is at the head of the Pikes; and in a Battel the Serjeant-Major places him in the Rank where he ought to march; ſuffering himſelf rather to be knocked on the head, than to forſake or loſe his Colours. If his Regiment be worſted, and he obliged to give ground, he is to tear off his

Colours, clap them up in his pocket, and throw away the Staff; but that is not to be done but in greatest extremity, and when there is no more Relief. In the day of Battel the Enfign-Colonel being killed or wounded, it belongs to the first Captain of the Regiment to take up the Colours.

Colours are never carried in Detachments, nor when the Regiment goes down into the Trenches: They are to be kept with one of the general persons.

Heretofore the place of Arms of a Company was before the Enfigns Quarters, that is not in use now a days; the Soldiers gather together before the Captain's Quarters, and the Colours are carried to the Quarters of the Commander of the Regiment.

CHAP

CHAP. XII.

Of the Quarter-Maſter of a Foot-Regiment.

THere is no Foot-Regiment without a Quarter-Maſter, whoſe Charge is to lodge the Regiments, and to aſſign the Quarters to the Fouriers or Under-Quarter-Maſters of every Company. He goes daily to the Quarter-Maſter-General of the Army, to receive the Order of the Locality and Rendezvous of the Companies, and gives notice thereof to his Colonel.

When the Marſhals de Camp depart, for encamping the Army, all the Regiment-Quarter-Maſters ought to attend them: And ſo ſoon as the Quarter-Maſter General hath allotted them the ground for their Camps, they divide it by Companies, and deliver it to the Fouriers. When the Regiments are quartered in

Towns or Villages, they first appoint the Quarters of the Colonels, then of the Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Aid-Majors, of the rest of the State-Major, and their own; afterward they appoint as many Quarters as there are Companies; and make the Fouriers or Under-Quarter-Masters draw Billets for them; who chuse the best Quarters for the Captains, Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants and Enfigns.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Provoſt Marſhal of a Regiment.

THe Charge of Provoſt Marſhal is to purſue and apprehend Deſerters and Delinquents. He hath under him a Lieutenant, a Clark, ſix Archers or Officers, and an Executioner. He it is that ſets Rates on the Proviſions of his Quarters, and they cannot

cannot be ſold without his permiſſion; He appoints Fleſh Markets and Slaughter houſes, he has the charge of cauſing the Camp be made clean; he brings in Inditements, interrogates and confronts the witneſſes, and the proceſs being drawn up he carries it to the Major, who gives the concluſions, afterward the Colonel and Captains judge it.

On a March, the provoſt Marſhal hath the charge of bringing up the Baggage of his Regiment, and of keeping them in Order; it is his care alſo to furniſh Waggons for carrying the Sick to Hoſpitals.

CHAP. IV.

Of Sergeants.

IT being in the Captain's power to make Sergeants in his Company, he ought to chuſe ſuch of his Souldiers as he knows to be ſtouteſt, moſt diſcreet and vigilant to fill thoſe charges.

charges. It is the Sergeants place to have a Roll of the Souldiers and their Quarters, and go thither Morning and Eevening to visit them. They ought to know the number of the Pikes and Musketeers, and rank their Companies, putting the best armed and strongest in the first Rank, making them observe Military Discipline, and all commands given them by their Officers, in the Field and in Garison they teach the Souldiers to handle their Arms, to keep in Rank and File; And are to receive the Provisions and Ammunition from the Commissary, distribute them amongst the Corporals, set the Courts of Guard and Sentinels at the places which the Majors have appointed, and visit them often. When the Company marches, their place is on the Flanks, to keep the Ranks and Files even and straight, and hinder the Souldiers from straggling or going out of order, setting them right again with the Staff of their Halbard.

Every

Every Evening a Sergeant of each Company ſhould be at the place of Arms, to receive the word from the Major, and carry it afterward to the Captains and other Officers. And in this manner the Order or Word is given,

So ſoon as the Major is come upon the place, the Sergeants draw near him and make a Circle according to the Rank of their Companies, beginning at his Right hand and ending at the Left. The Major puts on his Hat, and having recommended to them what is to be done extraordinarily, he gives the word as low as can be to the firſt Sergeant on his Right hand, who gives it about to the next and ſo ſucceſſively untill it come to the laſt, who gives it back to the Major, that he may ſee if the word be right, and not changed.

When there is any detachment, the Sergeants acquaint their Officers with it, they command out of every Company the number of Souldiers, which the Major has demand-

ed;

ed ; they take care to visit the Arms, distribure amongst them necessary ammunition, and to lead them to the Rendezvous. In a Garison, every Sergeant by turn should go to his Captain's Quarters, to see if the Escouade commanded for the Guard be compleat, and furnished with all things necessary.

After the Retreat or Tattoe, the Sergeants should go through the Lodgings to see if all the Souldiers be come in, give an account to the Captain of the absent and sick, and to acquaint the Major that he may cause them be carried to the Hospital.

The Sergeants of the Regiments of Guard being in Garison with other Regiments, have the priviledge to make a Circle apart to receive the Word, because of the honour they have in serving in the King's Guards.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of Corporals, Lanſpaſſades, and other inferiour Officers of a Company.

THE King entertains in every Companie, three Corporals, and five Lanſpaſſades.

The duty of a Corporal is to command his Eſcouade, to teach his Soldiers all that is neceſſary for them to know or do, to hinder Quarrels and Diſorders, and acquaint the Captain with them, becauſe he cannot beat, but only puniſh them by keeping them long at their ſentinel poſt. He is to have a Role of his Eſcouade, tell the Souldiers what day they are to mount the Guard, view their Arms and Bandeleers, give them out the Proviſions and Ammunition which the Sergeant hath delivered to him, and to know who are beſt experienced that he may place them

them Sentinels and ſet them on the moſt important duties. When he is on the Guard, it is his duty to ſet the Sentinels in the places which the Major hath ſhewed him, and to relieve them himſelf; To ſend Lanſpaſſades to viſit them, and to expect the Rounds and Counter-rounds, who are to give him the Word: He ought to charge the Sentinels to ſuffer no body to approach them, though it were the General of the Army himſelf, without preſenting the Pike, or Musket with a cock'd Match; nor to leave their Poſt unleſs relieved by the Corporal, or forced by the Enemy, then they may retire to the Court of Guard, and the Court of Guard being forced may retire to the Camp.

The Corporal is to cauſe reſpect to be payed to the Court of Guard, and command ſilence whether it be at the Gates or on the Walls, that the noiſe may not hinder the Advertiſements of the Sentinels from being heard. He is to walk before his

Court

Court of Guard, or appoints a Lanſpaſſade to do it, he is always to keep fire for Lighting the Matches, and take care to have the Court of Guard furniſhed with Wood, Coal, and Candle. In a Gariſon whil'ſt the Drums beat to Guard, all the Corporals go to the Majors Quarters, that they may there draw lots for the Poſts and Rounds.

Heretofore the Lanſpaſſades were diſmounted Troopers who were made ſerve in the Foot during the Campain, until their Captains gave them other Horſes; they eaſe the Corporals and are as their Lieutenants: In times of danger they go the perilous Rounds, and are Sentinels *Perdues*, otherways they are freed from duty.

The Fourier ought to have a Liſt of all the Soldiers of a Company, and make the diſtribution of Quarters. He takes his Quarter from the Regiment Quarter Maſter, then he marks out the Quarters of the Captain, Lieutenant, Sublieutenant, Enſign,

ſign; Sergeants, the Drummer's and his own, and puts all the reſt into Billets, which he makes the Corporals draw by Lot, who diſtribute them amongſt the Souldiers.

Every Company ſhould have a Surgeon, commonly called Frater, to dreſs the Sick and Wounded, and ſhave the Souldiers, being as a Mate to the Surgeon Major of the Regiment: He ought to make Proviſion of Medicaments proper to ſtop Bleeding, hinder Inflammation and eaſe Pains.

There is no Company but hath one or two Drummers, and a Drum-Major over all, who hath the care of inſtructing the reſt, and guarding the Enemies Drummers that come into the Camp. He can with his Baton puniſh thoſe that fail in their duty, and goes Evening and Morning to the Major to receive his Orders. The Drummers duty is to beat all Points, as the General, the Call or Gathering, the Dernier, the March, the Allarm, the Parly, the Anſwer

ſwer to Parleys, the Reveilly, the Tattoe and the Bans.

The Soldier ought to be ſtout, ſtrong, a good Huſband, and obedient to all his Officers, from the Captain to the Lanſpaſſades: He ſhould ſtudy to keep himſelf neat, to make his Arms bright and clean; to know how to uſe them, the Soldier's duties, the motions of his Company, its March; to lodge himſelf in the Field, keep his Guard and Sentinel-Poſt, to underſtand the Beat of Drum, and to be diligent to come to his Colours. His eating and ſleep ſhould be regulated according to his leiſure, and not his pleaſure.

CHAP. XVI.

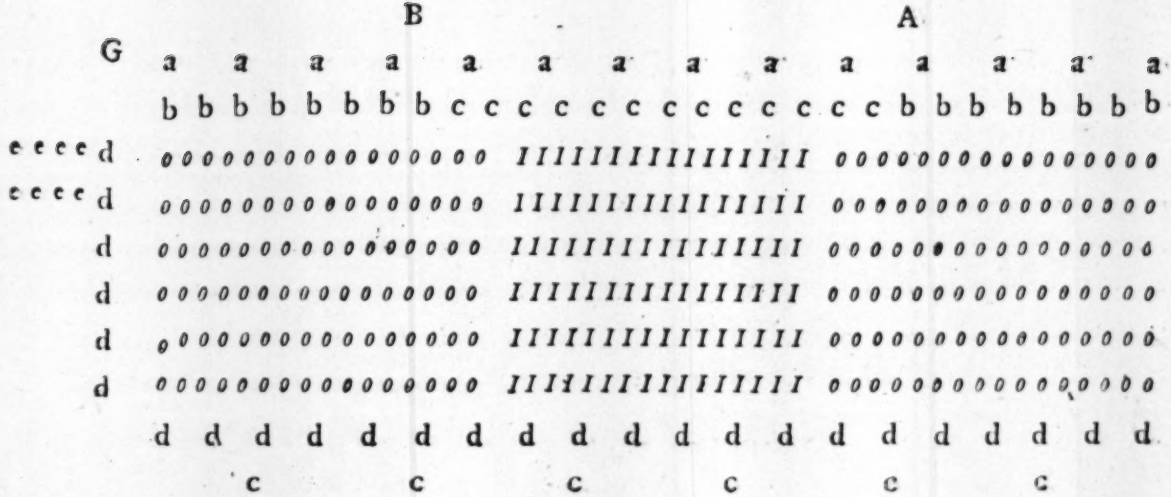
Of the way of forming a Battalion.

WHen a Colonel on any occaſion would have his Regiment to be in Arms, he ſends his Ma-

for to the place of Rendezvous, to draw up the Companies as fast as they arrive there; who puts first the Colonel's Company in Battalia, six men deep, distant three large paces from one another, and places the Pikes on the left hand of the Musketteers. The other Companies draw up according to the first. All being posted the Major commands silence, and orders six Serjeants to mark the half Ranks, that he may make the Pikes enter into the Centre of the Musketteers, by this word of Command.

The

The way of forming a Battalion.



Page 51, in the Second Part.

The Explication of the present Figure.

THis Figure represents a Battalion of sixteen Companies with the Officers at their Posts.

A, The Colonel.
B, The Lieutenant-Colonel.
a a a, &c. The Captains.
b b, The Lieutenants.
C C, The Lieutenants-Reformed, and Ensigns.
D D, The Serjeants.
E E, The Drummers on the Flanks.
F, The Major.
G, The Aid-Major.
o o o, The Musketteers.
I I, The Pikes.

Soldiers, take heed to form the Battalion.
To the Right and Left, Musketteers and Pikes.
Form the Battalion. March.

The Musketteers of the Colonel's Company ſtand ſtill, the right hand half Rank of Pikes turn to the Left, the Musketteers to the Right; the left hand half rank of Pikes, turn to the Right, the Musketteers to the Left, and march both together through the Intervals of the Ranks, till the Pikes come to the Centre of the Battalion ſeparated from the Musketteers, and the Musketteers on the Right and Left ſeparated from the Pikes. When they have performed that Motion, the Major reduces them as they were by this word of Command.

As ye were.

They that turned to the Left, turn

to the Right; they that turned to the Right, to the Left; and by this means every one faces the Major, and so the Battalion is formed. This is a bit shorter way than that which was in use not long ago.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Exercising.

WHen the Regiment is in Battalia, if the Colonel intend to see them exercise, he gives notice to the Major; who makes them open their Files one pace, giving thereby the Soldiers the liberty of the arm to handle their Arms. This is the word of Command he gives,

Soldiers, take heed to open your Files.
The right hand File stands still.
Open your Files to the left a paces distance. March.

All the Soldiers turn to the Left, the left hand File begins to march, and the others move not from their places, until they ſee thoſe that go before them at a paces diſtance. The Soldiers in marching are to have care to keep in a ſtraight line by their Right hand-man and File-leader. When the Major perceives that the Files are ſufficiently opened, he ſays to them,

Halt. As you were.
Even your Ranks, and ſtraighten your Files.

All things thus diſpoſed, the Major gives the word of Command to the Serjeants.

Serjeants take heed.
To the Right and Left by half Ranks; form Files upon the Flanks of the Battalion. March.

Then he gives this word of Command

mand to the Officers who are at the head of the Battalion.

Gentlemen Officers, we are going to Exerciſe.
To the Right and Left; take your Poſt on the Flanks of the Battalion.
March.

The words of Command in Exerciſing.

Soldiers take heed.
Silence.
Carry your Arms well.

The Soldiers are to have a care to make no motion until the word of Command be given and ended, to the end that the handling of Arms and the motions may be done at the ſame time.

Joyn the Right hand to the Musket.
Poiſe your Musket.
Joyn the left hand to your Musket.
Take your Match.

Blow your Match.
Cock your Match.
Try your Match.
Cover your Pan with your two fore fingers.
Open your Pan.
Present.
Fire.
Recover your Arms.
Take your Match.
Return it into its place.
Blow your Pan.
Take your Primer.
Prime.
Close your Pan.
Blow off the loose Corns.
Cast your Musket about to your sword side.
Take the Charge.
Open it with your teeth.
Put the Powder into the Barrel.
Draw your scouring Stick.
Hold up your scouring Stick.
Shorten it against your breast.
Put the scouring Stick into the Barrel.
Ram.
Recover your scouring Stick.

Hold

Hold up your ſcouring Stick.
Shorten it againſt your breaſt.
Return the ſcouring Stick into its place.
Joyn the right hand to your Musket.
Poiſe your Musket.
Shoulder your Musket.

The *Exerciſe of the Pike.*

Whilſt the Pikes are exerciſing, the Musketteers are made to order, or reſt upon their Arms by this word of Command;

Reſt your ſelves upon your Arms.
Pikes take heed.
To the Right, to the Right, to the Right, to the Right.
To the Right about.
As ye were.
To the Left, to the Left, to the Left, to the Left.
To the Left about.
As ye were.
Advance your Pike.
To the Right charge four times.
Charge to the Right about.

As ye were.
Charge to the Left four times.
Charge to the Left about.
As ye were.
Advance your Pike.
Shoulder your Pike.
Charge to the Right.
As ye were.
Charge to the Left.
As ye were.
Charge to the Left about.
As ye were.
Comport your Pike.
Charge.
As ye were.
Charge.
Trail your Pike.
As ye were.
Push your Pike three times.
Advance your Pikes.
Charge to the Horse.
Draw your Swords.
Put up your Swords.
Advance your Pike.
Ground your Pike.
Rest upon your Arms.

The Pikes as well as Musketteers ought to have a care when they turn to the Right or Left, not to clash their Arms one againſt another; for that clattering is moſt unpleaſant to the ear.

Take heed all the Battalion.
Shoulder your Muskets.

The Pikes at the ſame time advance their Pikes.

To the Right four times.
To the Right about.
As ye were.
To the Left four times.
To the Left about.
As ye were.
Musketteers make ready.

The Musketteers make ready in the ſame manner as if they were going to fire, and hold their Muskets in a readineſs to preſent; and at the ſame time the Pikes preſent their Pikes, or charge.

To

To the Right four times.
To the Right about.
As ye were.
To the Left four times.
To the Left about.
As ye were.
Take your Match.
Return it into its place.
Shoulder your Musket.

The Pikes advance their Pikes. After the handling of their Arms the Major makes them double their Ranks on the Front and Rear.

To the Right (or) to the Left, double your Ranks on the Front. March.

The second Rank enters into the first, the fourth into the third, and the last into the fifth; but that should be done in such a manner that no Soldier go before another, and that the motion be performed all at the same time, moving always the left foot first.

To

To reduce the Ranks as they were.

Ranks that doubled, as ye were.

Or in another manner.

Ranks that doubled, take heed.
To the Right about. March. Halt.
As ye were.

The Ranks that doubled return to their place, and the Soldiers turn to the Left about, to put themſelves as they were.

To double their Ranks on the Front by half Files.

To the Right (or) to the Left by half-File-leaders.
Double your Ranks on the Front. March.

The fourth Rank, which is the half File-leader, doubles into the firſt Rank, which is the File-leader; the

the fifth into the second; and the last, which is the Bringer up, into the third. They are put again as they were in this manner.

Bringers up, to the Right about. March.
As ye were

Or as is above-said.

To double the Ranks on the Rear.

Soldiers, take heed to double your Ranks on the Rear.
The Ranks that doubled ſtand ſtill.
To the Right (or) to the Left, double your Ranks on the Rear. March.

The firſt Rank turns to the Right about, and enters into the ſecond, the third into the fourth, and the fifth into the laſt; to put them as they were.

Ranks that doubled, as ye were. March.

To

To double on the Rear by Bringers up of half Files.

To the Righe (or) to the Left, by Bringers up of half Files, double your Ranks on the Rear. March.

The three firſt Ranks turn to the Right about; and the third Rank, which is the Bringer up of the half File, doubles into the laſt; the ſecond into the fifth, and the firſt into the fourth: and face about as the other Ranks which they have doubled by turning to the Left about.

To put them as they were by File-leaders.

Ranks that doubled, as ye were. March.

The Files are doubled and put again as they were, after the ſame manner as the Ranks to the Right or to the Left, by half Rank, or quarter Rank, by Front or Rear; according

ding to the pleaſure of the Commander.

The *Quart of Converſion*, or Wheeling, is one of the moſt neceſſary Motions to the Fort.

When a Battalion is attacked on the Flank, the Major gives this Word of Command.

To the Right (or) *to the Left Wheel March.*

If the Wheeling be made to the Right, the Right turns inſenſibly, and the Left double their pace until the Battalion make Front to the ſide where the Right ſtood. If the wheeling be commanded to the Left, what was done to the Right is done to the Left.

Soldiers ſhould be exerciſed to fire all manner of ways; in keeping of ground, gaining of ground, and loſing of ground.

To make them fire in keeping of ground, this word of Command is given.

The

The five first Ranks, kneel.
Bringers up, make ready.
Present. Fire.
Fifth Rank, stand up.
Musketteers make ready.
Present. Fire, &c.

And so of the rest; whilst the first Ranks discharge, those on the Rear who have fired charge again, and are in readiness against the first word of Command.

A Battalion is sometimes forced to give ground when it is beset with the Enemy's Horse in the middle of a Plain: When it is so, the Major ought to make a square Battalion, which fronts every way, and which is fraized with Pikes, serving as Walls to hinder the Horse to break in whilst the Musketteers fire.

The Battalion of the *Count de Fontaine* at the Battel of *Rocroy*, the first of so many Victories obtained by Monsieur the Prince; stood firm against the Horse, and could not be broken but by Cannon.

To fire in gaining of ground, the Battalion is commanded to advance as fast as the former Ranks discharge; ordering them to fall off to the Rear so soon as they have fired, by this word of Command.

To the Right and Left by half Ranks, Fall off to the Rear of the Battalion. March.

When they would fire in losing of ground, the first Rank discharges, and falls off to the Rear of the Battalion, and so the rest successively.

To make all the Musketteers of a Battalion draw their Swords; after they have fired, whilst their Muskets are still on the Sword side, the Major gives this word of Command,

Draw your Swords.
To the Right four times.
To the Right about.
To the Left four times.
To the Left about.
As ye were.

Put

Put up your Swords.
Joyn your right hand to your Muskets.
Poiſe your Muskets.
Shoulder your Muskets.
Reſt upon your Arms.
Lay down your Arms.
Take up your Arms.
Shoulder your Muskets.

After the handling of Arms, and the Motions, if the Colonel would have the Battalion to march, he is to tell the Major; who ſhall give this word of Command to the Officers.

To the Right and Left, Gentlemen Officers; take your Poſts on the head of the Battalion. March.

Then he ſhall make the Soldiers cloſe their Files in this manner.

Soldiers, take heed to cloſe your Files.
The right hand File ſtand ſtill.
To the Right, cloſe your Files. March.
As ye were.

When the Files are closed, the Colonel gives order in what manner he would have the Battalion to march; and the Major divides the Captains, one half for the Front, and the other for the Rear: he places the Lieutenants at the head of every Division of Musketteers, the Sub-Lieutenants and Enſigns at the Diviſions of Pikes, and the Serjeants on the Flanks: he divides his Drummers into three parts; one third part on the Front, another before the Pikes, and the laſt on the Rear; and in that order he makes his Battalion file off, commanding the Serjeants to even their Ranks as they march.

The Major makes the Regiment march in all Figures; in Battalia, all the Officers on the head; making all the Battalion preſent their Arms, as when they are to charge an Enemy; by a March, a half March, a quarter March, and by a half quarter March.

If the Colonel command the Companies to be diſmiſſed, the Major ſhall draw up the Regiment in Battalia, in

th

the ſame place from whence it march-ed; and ſhall begin by making the Pikes draw off from the Centre of the Battalion, to the Rear.

Pikes, to the Right about.
March. Halt.
As ye were.

Then he makes the two Bodies of Musketeers joyn.

The Explication of the present Figure.

THis Figure represents a Battallion which files off by Division of six a front, to teach the Soldiers to march aright.

A, The Colonel at the head of his Regiment.

B, The Lieutenant-Colonel on his left hand.

a a a, The half of the Captains on the Front, and the other on the Rear.

b b b, The Lieutenonts at the head of every Division of Musketteers.

C C C, The Sub-Lieutenants at the head of the Divisions of Pikes.

D D, The Serjeants on the Flanks of the Divisions.

E E,

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The way of Filing off a Battalion, the Officers being at their Posts.

The head of the Battalion.

E E, The Drummers on the Front, at the Centre, and on the Rear.
F G, The Major and Aid-Major make the Battalion file off.
o o o, The Divisions of Musketteers.
I I I, The Divisions of Pikes.

Musketteers, to the Right and Left. March.

The Right hand Body turns to the Left, and the Left to the Right; and both Bodies march until they meet: To put them as they were,

As ye were.

They that turned to the Left turn to the Right, and they that turned to the Right, to the Left. Afterwards he gives this word of Command to the Pikes,

Pikes to your Companies. March.

The Pikes separate, and come on

the Rear of the Musketteers of their Companies. The Major ſends the Companies back into their Quarters, making them file off in good order, the one after the other, Drums beating, and the Officers at their uſual Poſts.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of Detachments.

A Detachment is a certain number of Officers and Soldiers which the General makes every Regiment furniſh, to be imployed as he thinks convenient. The detachments are made by Companies that the Fatigue or Loſs which may happen may be divided amongſt them.

Two or three Thouſand men detached from an Army, are commanded by a Brigadeer, and other Officers proportionably.

To Eight hundred men there is required a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel

lonel an Aid-Major, sixteen Captains, as many Lieutenants, as many Sublieutenants or Ensigns, and thirty two Serjeants.

A Lieutenant Colonel has four or five thousand men allowed him; with other Officers and Serjeants proportionably.

A Captain never marches in a Detachment without fifty Soldiers, a Lieutenant, a Sublieutenant or an Ensign and two Sergeants.

A Lieutenant has but thirty men and one Serjeant. A Sublieutenant Twenty five men and a Sergeant; and the Ensigns march not but with Captains; a Serjeant is usually commanded out with ten or twelve Men, and sometimes he is allowed fifteen.

The detachments which are commauded by Masters de Camp consist of three or four hundred Troopers: Those of Captains of Light Horse of fifty, those of Lieutenants of thirty, those of Cornels of twenty, those of Quarter Masters of fifteen, and those of Brigadeers of ten or twelve Troopers. When

When an Entrenchment is to be forced, a close or covered way carried, a Half Moon gained, or an Assault to be made; there is a Detachment made out of several Companies of good Soldiers, who are commonly called the Forlorn Hope, because they ought to fall on first, and make a Passage for the rest An Attacque is always begun by a Sergeant with ten men, seconded by a Lieutenant with thirty, backed by a Captain, A Lieutenant, a Sublieutenant or an Ensign with fifty, who are followed by all the Regiment.

Detachments of many Officers are always made by the Front and Rear; For instance if a Regiment be obliged to furnish four Captains, the Major shall command two from the Front, and two from the Rear: The same is observed in respect of Lieutenants, Sublieutenants and Ensigns.

Detachments for the Guard of General Persons are never made by Brigades, but by every Regiment in particular to which that honour belongs

longs. The first Regiment of the Army furnishes the Generals Guard; the second the Lieutenant Generals, the third that of the General Person who comes next, and so the rest in Order.

CHAP XI X.

Of the March of a Regiment.

WHen a Regiment is to leave a Quarter, the Major gives notice of it to the Serjeants of Artillery and gives Orders to the Drummers to beat the Troop or to March next Morning two Hours before day, that the Soldiers may have time to make ready.

The Regiment Quarter-Master goes and receives Orders of the Commander, and departs with the Fouriers or Company-Quarter-Masters, two or three houers before the Regiment, to take up the Quarters in the place

place where the Regiment is to lodge.

The Provoſt Marſhal gathers together the Baggage and ſends it away before the Regiment, when there is no danger of an Enemy, taking upon himſelf the care of conducting it.

The Major ought over night to command a Serjeant with ten men to depart next Morning by Break of Day, and Poſt himſelf on the Rode by which the Regiment is to March, to hinder any Soldier from going before the reſt without an Order from his Officer in writing.

When all things are diſpoſed and the Major is informed by the Commander of the hour when the Companies ſhould March, he commands the Drummers to beat the Gathering or Call. At the beating of the Call the Soldiers ſhould aſſemble before their Captains Lodgings; and ſo ſoon as the *Dernier* is beat, the Officers command the Soldiers to their Arms, and lead them in good Order

Order to the place of Rendezvous, where the Major takes care to receive them, and draw them up in Battalia according as they come, the Battalion being formed, he causes a Proclamation to be published in the Kings name, whereby the Soldiers are forbidden to leave their Ranks on Pain of bodily Punishment; then he makes a Detachment of ten men commanded by a Serjeant, which he leaves for a Rear Guard to bring up the Straglers; and having put the Officers in their Posts, he makes the Regiment file off by four or six at most, by reason of the ways, there being no necessity to make them march cross the Fields.

The Drummers march about twenty Paces before the Battalion, with their Drums on their Backs, except one that beats, who is to be relieved every League.

The Lieutenants and Sublieutenants should have a care that no Soldier go out of his Division, unless

it

it be for the neceſſity of nature, if ſo, he is to leave his Musket or Pike with his Comrade, and a Serjeant is charged to wait on him, and place him again into his Rank.

About mid way the Commander ſhall make his Regiment halt for the ſpace of two hours, chuſing for that purpoſe a place were there is Water, and at a diſtance from Villages.

When the Regiment is near their Quarters, the Quarter-Maſter who ought already to have lodged the equipage, comes with the Fouriers to meet them, and gives the Colonel an account of the condition of the Quarters. The Major commands the Colours to be diſplayed, and the Matches Lighted, he divides the Drummers, and makes the Regiment enter in good Order into the Quarter as far as the place of Arms, where he draws it up in Battalia: He eſtabliſhes a Court of Guard to hinder diſorders in the Night time, he cauſes the Colours to be convey-

ed to the Commanders Quarters, and ſets a Sentinel at his door; he orders next the Serjeants to come and receive the Word at a certain hour in the Evening, and the Drummers to beat the Tattoe; he ſends off a Serjeant to guard the Magazin, where Proviſions are diſtributed; and having provided every thing, he ſends the Companies to the Quarters allotted them. The Commander every Evening gives the Major Orders for the next day's March.

CHAP. XI.

Of a Council of War.

THe Council of War of the Army meets always at the General's Lodgings or Tent; and none are called to it but the Lieutenant-Generals, the Marſhals de Camp, the Brigadeers, and ſometimes the Colonels or the Commanders of Bodies, when

when the matters concern their Regiments.

Private Councils of War are held at the Governours Quarters in a place of Garrison; in a Camp, at the Colonel of the Regiment his Tent, who gives notice to the Captains to be present. When all are met, the Governour, or Colonel, or he that Commands, takes his place at the head of the Table, the Captains sit about according to their Seniority; that is to say, the first Captain on the right hand of him that presides, the second on the left, and so of the rest; and the Major, who discharges the Office of the King's Proctor or Soliciter, sits at the lower end of the Table. The Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants and Ensigns have right to enter into the Chamber where the Council is held; but they stand at the Captains backs with their hats off, aud have no Vote.

If the Council be called to deliberate on some matter of consequence; the President having opened it to the

assembly, asks their Opinions.

The youngest Captain begins and gives his, and the rest in Order till it come to the President, who pronounces last. The Clark having set down the opinions of every one, draws up the result conform to the pluralitie of Votes, which he gives to be signed by the President and Captains.

If the Council be held to Judge a Criminal, the Officers that are called to it should come fasting, and having first heard Mass, if they can; Every one having taken his place; and the Clark having read the Informations, Reexamination, Confrontation, and Interrogatory; The President causes the Criminal to be brought unto the Council, where he makes him sit down on the Footstool, questions him about all the Facts whereof he is accused, and sends him back to Prison. Then the Clark reads over the conclusions of the Major, and every one Judges according to his Conscience and the Ordinan-

ces of the King. The Sentence is framed conform to the plurality of Votes, and is pronounced to the Criminal in the name of the Council of War.

When the Criminal is condemned to any Punishment; the Provoſt Marſhal cauſes the Sentence to be put in Executiou, and the Major calls together the Companies to be Preſent thereat. Before a Soldier be delivered to the Executioner to be puniſhed for any Crime that carries infamy with it, he ought to be publickly degraded from his Arms by the Major.

The Council of War ſhould never conſiſt of fewer than ſeven Officers: When there are not Captains enough to make up that number the Inferiour Officers are called even to the Serjeants.

The

The Charges of the Troops of the King's Houſhold.

The Guards du Corps.

THe King hath four Troops of Horſe-Guards, commanded by four Captains, who Quarterly ſerve and wait on his Majeſty's Perſon.

There is in every Troop two Lieutenants, two Enſigns, and twelve Exempts.

One Major, and two Aid Majors for all the four.

The Troops of the *Guards du Corps* are

The Troop of the Duke of *Noailles*. The Count *Dayen*, his Son, has the Reverſion of it.

The Troop of the Marſhal *de Duras*.

The Troop of the Marſhal *de Luxembourg*.

The Troop of the Marſhal *de Lorge*.

The Gendarms.

The Troops of *Gendarms* have for their Captains the King, the Queen, and the Princes, whoſe name they bear; one Captain-Lieutenant, one Sub-Lieutenant, an Enſign, a Guidon, and two Quarter-Maſters.

The Troops of the *Gendarms* are,

The King's Troop of *Gendarms*, commanded by the Prince of *Sowbiſe*.

The Troop of the Scottiſh *Gendarms*, commanded by the Marquis of *Livourne*.

The

The Queen's Troop of *Gendarms*, commanded by the Marqneſs *du Garo*.

The Dolphin's Troop of *Gendarms*, commanded by the Marqueſs *de la Trouſſe*.

The Troop of the *Gendarms* of *Anjou*, commanded by the Marqueſs of *Genlis*, Marſhal de Camp.

The Troop of the *Gendarms* of *Burgundy*, commanded by the Count of *Broglia*.

The Troop of the Engliſh *Gendarms*, commanded by ——

The Troop of the *Gendarms* of *Flanders*, commanded by the Count of *Marſin*.

The Troop of the *Gendarms* of *Monſieur*, commanded by the Marqueſs *de la Roque*.

The Light Horſe-men.

The Troops of the Light Horſemen have for their Captains, the King, the Queen, and the Princes whoſe name they bear; a Captain-Lieutenant, a Sub-Lieutenant, a

Cornet, and two Quarter-Masters.

The Troops of the King's Light-Horse-men are,

The Troop of Light Horse-men of the King's Guard, commanded by the Duke of *Chevreuse*.

The Queen's Troop of Light Horse-men, commanded by Monsieur ——

The Dolphin's Troop of Light Horse-men, commanded by the Count of *Mirainville*.

The Troop of the Light Horse-men of *Monsieur*, commanded by the Marquess of *Valsemay*.

The Musketteers.

The two Troops of Musketteers, who fight sometimes on Foot and sometimes on Horse, have the King for Captain, a Captain-Lieutenant for each Company, a Sub Lieutenant, an Ensign, a Cornet, and six Quarter-Masters. The

The Troops of Musketteers are,

The Troop of Gray Musketteers, commanded by the *Chevalier de Fourbin.*

The Troop of Black Musketteers, commanded by Monsieur *de Louvel.*

The Charges of the Light Horsemen.

THe Colonel General, the Count of *Auvergne.*

The Master de Camp-General, the Marquess *de Renel.*

The Commissary-General, Monsieur *de la Cordonniere*, and two Quarter Masters.

Every Regiment hath its Master de Camp, a Major, and an Aid-Major; and every Troop hath its Captain, a Lieutenant, a Cornet, and a Quarter-Master. The Regiments which pass for Strangers have Lieutenant-Colonels.

The chief Regiments of Horſe are,
The Colonel's Regiment.
The Maſter de Camp's Regiment.
The Commiſſary's Regiment.
The King's Regiment of Cuiraſſiers,
The King's Regiment.
The Royal Regiment.
The Queen's Regiment.
The King's Regiment of Cravates.
The Royal Regiment of *Rouſſillon.*
The Dolphin's Regiment.
The Regiment of *Monſieur*, the Duke of *Orleans.*
The Prince's Regiment.
The Regiment of Monſieur the Duke.

The Charges of the Dragoons.

THe General of the Dragoons, the Marqueſs *de Ranes.*

In every Regiment there is a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, an Aid

Aid-Major; and there is no Troop without a Captain, a Lieutenant, a Sub-Lieutenant, a Cornet, a Quarter-Maſter, and two Serjeants.

The chief Regiments of Dragoons are,

The King's Regiment, commanded by the Marqueſs of *Tilladet*.

The Royal Regiment, commanded by the Marqueſs of *Boufflers*.

The Queen's Regiment, commanded by Monſieur *Denonville*.

The Dolphin's Regiment, commanded by the Marqueſs of *Longueval*.

The Charges of Foot.

THE Officers of the Regiment of French Guards are, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, four Aid-Majors, and a Quarter-Maſter; and every Company hath a Captain, a Lieutenant, two Sub Lieutenant,

tenants, an Enſign, and ſix Serjeants.

The other French Regiments have each of them a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, two Aid-Majors, a Quarter-Maſter, and two Enſigns; and in every Company there is a Captain, a Lieutenant, a Reformed Lieutenant, and two Serjeants.

The Suiſſes General is the Duke of *Main.*

Every Regiment has a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, two Aid-Majors, and a Judge-Advocate; and every Company a Captain, a Sub-Lieutenant, an Enſign, four Serjeants, a Provoſt-Marſhal, a Judge, a Captain of the Arms, a Fourier or Quarter Maſter, a Secretary and an Enſign-bearer.

The chief French Regiments.

THe Regiment of Guards, commanded by the Marſhal *de la Feuillade.*

The

The Regiment of *Picardy*, commanded by the Count of *Bourlemont*.

The Regiment of *Champagne*, commanded by Monſiieur *de Boiſdavid*.

The Regiment of *Navarre*, commanded by the Marqueſs *D'albert*.

The Regiment of *Piedmont*, commanded by Monſieur *de Maqueline*.

The Regiment of *Normandy*, commanded by the Count of *Guiſcar*.

The Regiment *de la Marine*, commanded by *Matthew de Caſtenas*.

The King's Regiment, commanded by Monſieur *de* St. *George*.

The Royal Regiment, commanded by the Marqueſs of *Pierre ſite*.

The Dolphin's Regiment, commanded by the Marqueſs *d'Urel*.

The Regiment of *Anjou*, commanded by the Count of St. *Geran*.

The Queen's Regiment, commanded by the Mrqueſs of *Crenan*.

The Royal Ship Regiment, commanded by the Count of *Breſt*.

The Crown-Regiment, commanded

ded by the Marquefs of *Genlis*.

The Royal Regiment *de la Marine*, commanyed by the Marquefs *de Nangis*, *&c.*

The Chief Regiments of Strangers who ſerve in France.

THe Regiment of the Suiſſe-Guards, commanded by Colonel *Molondin*.

The Scottiſh Regiment, commanded by my Lord *Douglas*.

The Royal Regiment of *Rouiſſillon*, commanded by Monſieur *de Ximenes*.

The Regiment of *Alſatia*, commanded by the Prince *Palatin*.

The Royal Italian Regiment, commanded by the Count of *Magalotti*, *&c.*

The Towns, Citadels, Caſtles, and Forts where the King keeps Garriſon.

In Picardy.

The Citadel of *Laon.*

The Towns and Caſtles of *Guiſe*, on the River of *Oiſe.*

La fere. on the River of *Oiſe.*

Saint *Quentin*, on the River of *Somme.*

The Town and Caſtle of *Ham*, on the *Somme.*

The Town and Caſtle of *Peronne*, on the *Somme.*

The Citadel of *Amiens* on the *Somme.*

The Town and Citadel of *Doulens*, on the River *Autti.*

The Town and Citadel of *Monſtreuil*, on the River of *Canche.*

The Caſtle of the Town of *Boulogne*,

logne, on the Sea, at the Mouth of the River of *Lianne*.

The Fort of *Mont Hulin*, on the *Lianne*.

The Fort *Niolet*, near the Sea, half a league from *Calais*.

The Town and Citadel of *Calais*, and the Fort of *Richebau* in the Entry of the Port.

Ardres.

In Flanders.

The Town of *Graveling*, near the Sea, on the River of *Aa*.

The Town and Citadel of *Dunkirk*, a Sea-Port.

The Fort of *Bois*, in the Sea, betwixt *Dunkirk* and *Gravelin*.

Bergue Saint Vinox, on the little River of *Colme*.

The Fort of *Linck*, on the River of *Colme*.

The Fort *Lowis*, and the French Fort on the Canal that goes from *Dunkirk* to *Bergue*.

The

The Town and Citadel of *Liſle.*

The Town And Citadel of *Courtray*, on the River of *Lis.*

Oudenarde on the *Eſcaut.*

Ath on the River of *Ander.*

The Town and Citadel of *Tournay*, on the *Eſcaut.*

Orchies.

The Town of *Douay*, and the Fort of *Scarpe*, on the River of *Scarpe.*

In Artois.

The Town and Citadel of *Arras.* on the River of *Scarpe.*

St. *Venant*, on the River of *Lis.*

Bethune.

Heſdin, on the River of *Canche.*

Bapaume.

The Town of *Air*, and its Fort, on the River of *Lis.*

In Hainault.

Aveſne, on a little River that runs into the *Sambre.*
Landreci, on the *Sambre.*
Le Queſnoy.
Bonchin, on the *Eſcaut.*
Philipeville.
Charleroy, on the *Sambre.*
Beaumont and *Binch.*

In the Dutchy of Limbourg.

The Town and Caſtle of *Limbourg.*

In Liege.

The Town of *Maſtricht*, on the *Meuſe.*

The

The Towns and Caſtles of *Huis* and *Dinan*, on the *Meuſe*.

In the Dutchy of Luxemburg.

Montmidy.
Thionville, on the *Moſelle*.

In Lorrain.

The Town and Citadel of *Stenay*, on the *Meuſe*.
The Town and Citadel of *Verdun*, on the *Meuſe*.
The Town and Citadel of *Metz*, on the *Moſelle*.
Thoul, on the *Moſelle*.
Nancy, on the River of *Meinthe*.
Marſal, on the River of *Seille*.
Sarbourg, on the *Sarre*.
Phalesbourg.
The Town of *Deux Ponts*, in the *Palatinate*, on the River of *Bithe*.

In Alſatia.

Briſack, on the *Rhine.*
Saverne.
Hagueneaw.
Beffort.
Sleſtat, on the River *Dille.*

In Champagne.

Rocroy.
The Town and Citadel of *Meziers*, on the *Meuſe.*
The *Mont Olimpe*, on the *Meuſe*, and *Charleville.*
The Town and Caſtle of *Sedan*, on the *Meuſe.*
The Caſtle of St. *Menehoulde*, on the River of *Aine.*
The Caſtle of St. *Diſier*, on the *Marne.*

In Burgundy.

The Caſtle of *Dijon*, on the River of *Ouche*.

The Town and Caſtle of *Auſſonne*. on the *Saone*.

The Citadel of *Chalons*, on the *Saonne*.

In the Franche Comte.

The Town and Citadel of *Beſançon*.

Dole, on the *Doux*.

Saling.

Gary, on the *Saone*.

The Fort of St. *Anne*.

The Fort of *Loux*, on the *Doux*.

In the Lyonnois.

The City of *Lyon*, on the *Saonne* and *Rhoſne*.

In Dauphiny.

The Citadel of *Valence*, on the *Rhoſne*.

The Fort *Baraux*, on the River of *Liſiere*.

The Citadel and Arſenal of *Grenoble* on the *Liſiere*.

The Fort *de la Peronze* on the Entry into *Italy*.

In Provence.

The Citadel of *Marſeilles*, a Sea-Port.

Noſtre dame de la Garde, near *Marſeilles*.

The Caſtle of *If*, and the Tower of *Planier*, in the Sea.

The Tower of *Bove*, near *Martignes*, on the Sea Shore,

On the Frontiers of Italy.

The Town and Citadel of *Pignerol*, on the Frontiers of *Piemont*.

The Town and Principality of *Monaco*, a Sea-Port on the Frontiers of *Genoa*.

In Languedock.

The Citadel of *Pont St. Eſprit*, on the *Rhoſne*.

The Citadel of *Mont-Pellier*.

The Caſtle of *Sommiers*.

Aigue Morte, on a Branch of the *Rhône*, at the Mouth of it.

The Fort *Peccay*, on a Branch of the *Rhoſne*, at the Mouth of it.

The new Town of *Avignon*, on the *Rhoſne*.

The Fort of *Breſcon*, in the Sea, a league from *Agde*.

In Ronſſillon.

The Caſtle of *Salſes*, on the Cut of the Sea.

The Town and Citadel of *Perpignan*, on the River of *Later*.

The Town and Citadel of *Colioeuvre*, on the Sea ſhore.

Ville Franche, on the River of *Later*.

The Fort of the *Bains d'Arles*, towards the *Pyrenean* Hills.

The Caſtle of *Bellegard*, in the middle of *Col de Pertuis*, in the *Pyrenean* Hills.

In

In Baſſe Navarre.

The Town and Citadel of St. *John Piedport*, on the River of *Nive*.

Navarſin, on the *Gave d'Oleron*.

In Gaſcogne.

The Caſtle *Trumpet* of *Bordeaux*, on the *Garonne*.

The Citadel of *Blay*, on the *Garonne*.

The Tower of *Cordovan*, at the Mouth of the *Garonne*.

Teſte de Buch, on the Haven of *Arachon*.

The Caſtle of *Laiſſonre*, on the River of *Gers*.

In Xaintonge.

Brouage, on the Sea ſide.
The Caſtle of the Iſle of *Oleron*.
St. *Martin*, in the Iſle of *Re*.

In Bretagne

The Citadel of *Belle-Iſle*.
Blavet, or *Port-Lowis*, at the Mouth of the River of *Blavet*.
Breſt, a Sea Port on the Bay of *Breſt*.
The Caſtle of *Nantes*, on the River of *Loyre*.

In Anjou.

The Caſtle of *Angiers*, on the River of *Loire*.
The Caſtle of *Saumur*, on the *Loire*.

In

In Normandy.

The Citadel of *Havre de Grace*, a Sea-Port at the Mouth of the *Seine*.

The Fort of St. *Michael*, in the Sea.

The Caſtle of *Caen*, on the River of *Orne*.

The Citadel of *Dieppe*, a Sea Port, at the Mouth of the River of *Eaune*.

In Sicily.

The Town of *Meſſina*, a Sea-Port.

Auguſta.

An Explication of the terms of War.

Camp volant is a little Body of an Army that keeps the Field to oppoſe the inrodes of Enemies, incommode their Countrey, hinder their Convoys, and to throw themſelves into the places which they have a deſign to Beſiege.

Brigade is a Diviſion of the Army.

Van-guard is a part of the Army that keeps in the Van when it is on a March.

The main Body, is the groſs of the Army which marches between the Van-guard and the Rear-guard.

The *Rear-guard* is a part of the Army

Army which marches after the main body.

Colonne or Pillar is the File of an Army when it Marches.

Lines are several Regiments ranked in Battel away.

The body of reserve is a part of the Army which the General Posts behind the Lines in time of Battel, to succour the weakest Posts.

Parties are commanded out to Skirmish, to oblige the Enemies Countrey to contribution, make Prisoners, and to learn News.

Convoys are Guards to conduct the necessary Ammunition of the Army.

Camp, the place where an Army lies in the Field.

The *Kings Quarters*, is the place where the General, general Persons, and all their Train, lye.

Park, the place where the Artillery Encamps.

Squadron, several Horsemen ranked in Battalia in three Ranks.

Battalion, several Foot ranked in Battalia. A Battalion consists of two

two Diviſions of Musketeers, and a Centre of Pikes.

Defile, a cloſe and narrow Paſſage through which the Army cannot march but by Files.

To *File off*, is to march an Army by four or ſix a Front; by a whole Body, half Body, or Quarter Body.

Diviſion, ſix Ranks of Soldiers when a *Battalion* Files off.

To *make a halt*; ſtop at ſome place.

The great Guard, is a Squadron poſted half a League behind the Camp, towards the Enemy, to ſecure the Army.

A Court of Guard. Soldiers ſent out to Guard a Poſt under the command of one or more Officers.

Sentinel, a Soldier placed at ſome diſtance from the Court of Guard, to hearken and give notice.

Vedette: A Horſeman ſentinel.

To be in Faction or Duty, the ſame thing as to be Sentinel.

To go the Round, is to go round the

the Ramparts and Trenches in the Night time, to hear from without, and to ſee if the Sentinels do their duty.

To *go the Pratrouille*, is to viſits the Quarters and Streets in the night time, to hinder diſorders.

Evolutions, Motions and Figures, which a Battalion is made perform.

To *mount the aſſault*, is to mount a Breach, Scale, and enter into a place with Soldiers.

Ambuſcade, a place where Soldiers lurk to ſurpriſe an Enemy in paſſing.

Detachment, a certain number of Officers and Souldiers which are furniſhed by the ſeveral Regiments.

To *ſeize the heights*, to get poſſeſſion of commanding places.

To *block up a place*, is to ſeize on the Avenues.

To *make Fire*, is to ſhoot unceſſantly.

Enfiler to draw out in length from whence cometh *ouvrage enfile* or a Work drawn out in length which lies open.

To

To *lye in Bivonac*, is to paſs the night in Arms.

Fair main Baſs, is to put all to the Sword.

To *Attacque on the Flank*, is to attacque on the ſides.

An

An Explication of Peeces, Names, and Terms proper to the Art of Fortification.

Plan, the repreſentation of a Work in it's length and breadth.

Profil, the delineation of the ſame Work repreſented in it's heights and Latitudes.

Redout, a little Work four Faces and a ſingle Parapet, or caſting up of the Earth of a Ditch round about it.

A *Star*, a work with many Faces made up of parts which Flank one another.

To

To *Flank*, is to defend on the Flank or ſide.

To *be Flanked*, is to be defended on the ſide.

The *flanking Angle*, is that which looks and is drawn into the Face called therefore the *entering Angle*.

The *Angle Flanked*, is that which juts out, called therefore the *Salleying or pointing Angle*.

Parapet, a caſting up of Earth to cover the Defender.

Banquette, a Degree or ſtep of Earth or Turf to ſhoot over the Parapet.

Entrenchment, a place Entrenched and covered to be ſecured in.

Reduit, a turning by way, to catch the Enemy on the Flank, or when he advances.

Epaulement or Shoulder work, is a Face of a Wall or Earth which covers the Defendants.

Enceinte, the Works round a place made up of Baſtions, and Courtins.

Baſtion, a Bulwark made in form of

of a jutting Angle; with two faces and two Flanks, furniſhed with a Parapet and Banquet.

Cavalier, a place of earth raiſed to place the Canon upon, and to command the Enemy.

Rideau, a place fit to cover men until they approach to the foot of a place; as a Hillock, or little Hill.

Orillon, a little Advance made at the point of the Shoulder of a Baſtion, to cover the Flank.

Circumvallation and *Contravallation*, is a Compoſition of Redoubts, little Forts, and Angles with Trenches, and Lines of Communication from one to another round a place that is beſieged.

A *Trench*, a caſting up of Earth by way of Parapet, with a Ditch or Foſs on the ſide of the Enemy.

The *In-lines*, the Ditch towards the place to hinder Sallies.

Out-lines, the Ditch towards the Country, to hinder relief.

Lines of Communication, which go from one Work to another.

Approaches, Trenches of Approach towards the place to attack it, (otherwise called) the *Boyau*, Gut.

Contre-Approaches, Works of the Besieged to hinder the Besiegers Works.

Redent, a Reduit made up of Faces and Courtins.

Escarpe, the Foot of the Wall.

Contrescarpe, the side of the Ditch towards the Outside.

The *Way of Rounds*, upon the Wall, betwixt the Rampart and Parapet.

Fausse braye, the low Works round the place, between the Rampart and the Fos or Ditch, for the defence of the Fos.

A *Traverse*, a casting up of earth to cover men, that they may not lye open.

The *Low Flank* (or) *Casemate*, a place prepared in the Flank, to lodge Canon in, and to defend the Fos.

Merlons the Parapet and Covering of the Cannon.

Embrazures, Openings through which the Cannon fire.

Cuvette,

Cuvette, a little Ditch made in the middle of the great Foſs.

Coridor, the covered Way, which is on the Counterſcarp round the place, between the Foſs and the Paliſſade.

Couronnement, or a Crown-work, is a Work made beyond the Horns to gain Ground, and force off the Enemies.

A *Half Moon*, a Fort or Work with two faces over againſt the Courtins, environed with Fraizes to hinder aſcending or deſcending.

Paliſſade, Stakes planted ſtraight upright upon the Parapet of the covered Way.

Fraizes, Stakes that ſtick out under the Parapet of a Work, bending downwards, and parallel to the Horizon.

A *Lodging*, a place covered.

A *Gallery*, a covered way croſs the Foſs.

The *Dehors*, Pieces made in and beyond the Foſs.

Gabions, great Baskets full of Earth,

to cover and ſecure Men with.

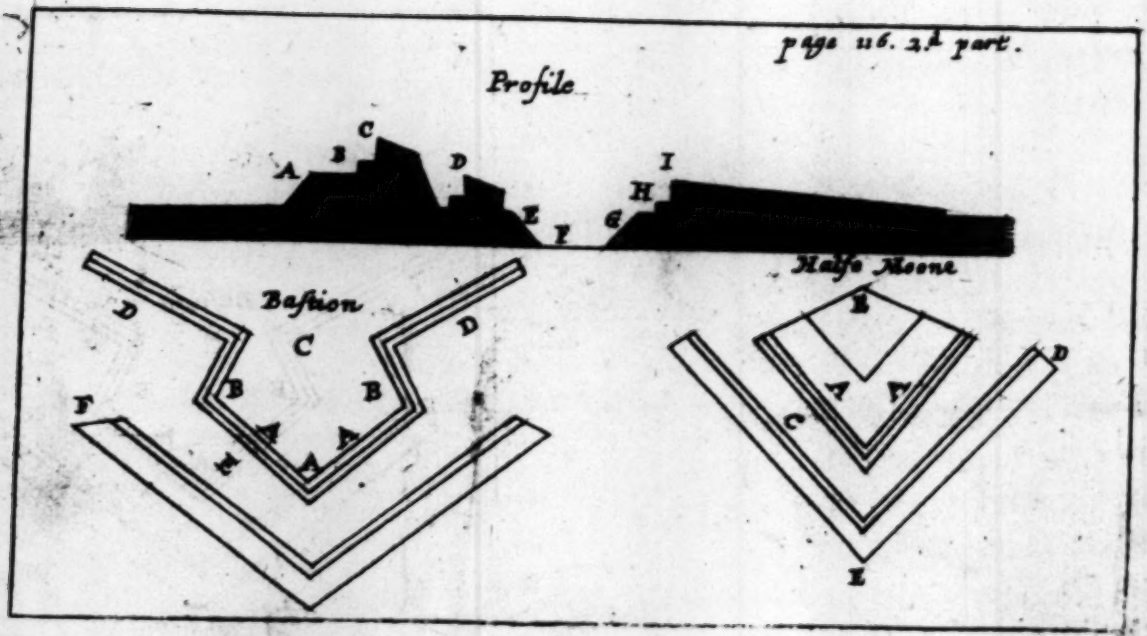
Mantelets, a Portable Covering to make Approaches with.

Embarras, *Horſe of Frize*, a piece of Wood ſtuck full of Stakes.

A *Mine*, *Fourneau*, *Fougade*, to blow up Works.

Citadel, a ſtrong Caſtle to keep a Town in awe; which hath its Gate on the ſide of the place, and another to the out-ſide, called the *Gate of Relief*.

Donjon, a place of Retreat in a Town or Place, to capitulate in with greater ſecurity in caſe of Extremity.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The Explication of the preſent Figures.

A Profil of Fortification.

A The Rampart. *B*, the Banquet. *C*, the Parapet of the Rampart, with its Talus or ſloping part. *D*, the Fauſſe-braye at the bottom of the Courtin, which de-fends the Foſs. *E*, the Eſcarpe. *F*, the Foſs. *G*, the Counterſcarp. *H*, the covered Way. *I*, the Parapet of the covered way, and the Glacis.

A Baſtion.

A A, the Angle of the Baſtion, and its faces. *B B*, the Flanks. *C*, the neck of the Baſtion. *D D*, the end of the

the Courtins. *E*, the Foſs. *F*, the covered Way.

A Half Moon.

A A, The Point of the Half Moon, and the face. *B*, the Neck. *C*. the Foſs of the Half Moon, the half or third part as broad as the great Foſs of the place. *D*, the Contreſcarp. *E*, the Angle of the Contreſcarpe.

A

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